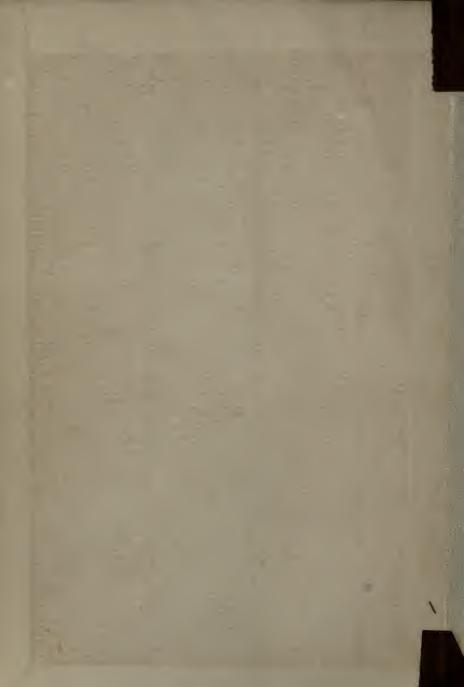
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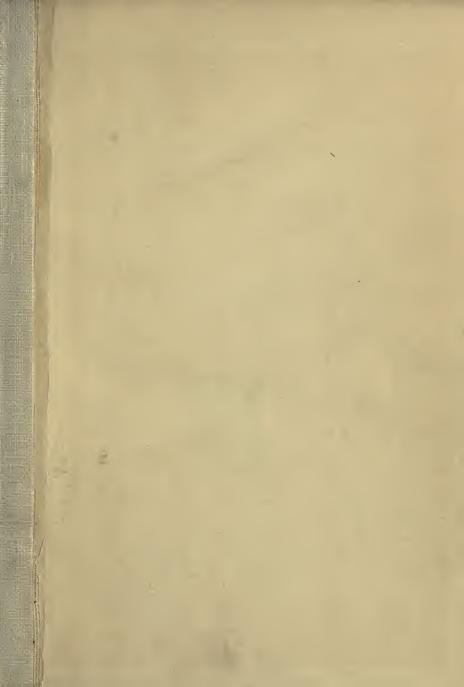


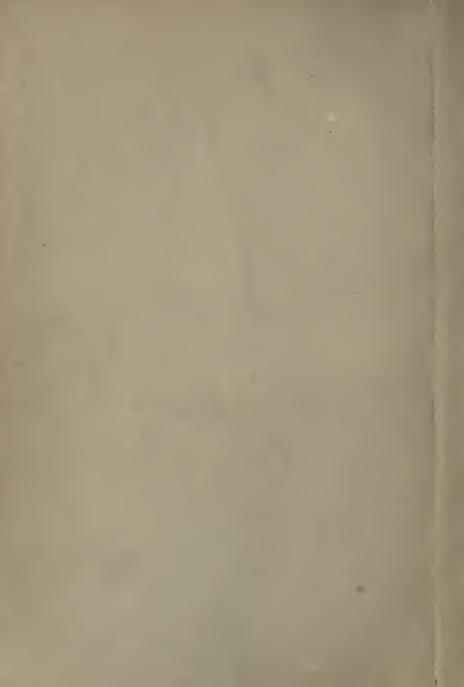
FIRST SPANISH READER & WRITER











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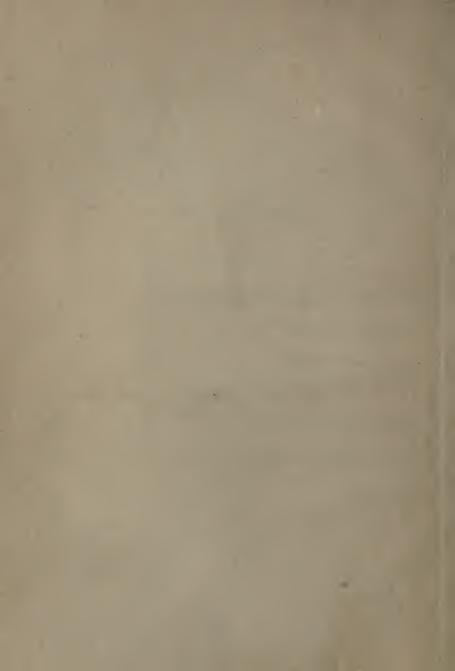
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INTRODUCTORY EXERCISES ON PRONUNCIATION. GRAMMAR, §§ 1-28.

- a. á, to. al, to the, the. alma, soul. amo, master. ave, bird. cama, bed. cansado, tired. da, gives. dado, given. grande, great. la, the (fem.). más, more. para, for. planta, plant. vaca, cow.
- e. de, of, from. del, of the. desea, desires. el, the (masc.).
 en, in. enero, January. entre, amongst. es, is. está, is.
 este, this. leche, milk. mesa, table. negro, black.
 severo, severe.
- i (y). animal, animal. frío, cold. ido, gone. Inglés, Englishman. ira, anger. libre, free. mí, me. rey, king. tí, thee. vino, wine. vive, lives. y, and.
- o. color, colour. como, as. con, with. horas, hours. no, no, not. nosotros, we, us. ocho, eight. otro, other. oro, gold. pobre, poor man. somos, (we) are. soy, (I) am. todo, all. yo, I. otro, other.
- u. dulce, sweet. duró, lasted. luna, moon. mucho, much. muy, very. puro, pure. su, his (her, its). tú, thou. último, last. un, una, a, one. útil, useful.
- I. El amo es severo.
 El rey ha ido á la cama.
 La vaca da leche.
 Yo soy más grande.
 Su color es negro.
 El mes de enero es frío.
 Un Inglés ha dado oro al pobre.
- 8. Nosotros somos cansados.

- c. qu. cae, falls. canta, sings. casa, house. comida, dinner. comprar, to buy. cuatro, four. culebra, snake. frac, coat. que, than. queda, remains. quema, burns. queremos, we wish. quita, takes away.
- c. z. cena, supper. cinco, five. crece, grows. encima de, upon. mozo, boy. necesita, requires. voz, voice. voces, voices. zapato, shoe.
- ch. chiquito, small. estrecho, narrow. ocho, eight.
- g. gu. algo, something. amigos, friends. ganar, to gain. gozo, joy. gris, grey. guarda, guards. guerra, war.
- g. j. coge, catches. floja, weak. gemidos, groans. gente, people. gigante, giant. jabalí, wild-boar. jaca, pony. jardín, garden. mejor, better. salvaje, savage. cojo, lame.
- 1. Queremos comprar algo para la cena. 2. La voz del ave es dulce. 3. La capa queda en la casa. 4. Ganar amigos entre la gente es el mejor gozo. 5. El frac gris es mejor que el otro. 6. La culebra coge al jabalí. 7. El mozo quita la cena de encima de la mesa. 8. La comida duró una hora. 9. La jaca chiquita está floja. 10. El gigante necesita un frac grande.

- 11. amarilla, yellow. caballo, horse. calle, street. llamó, called. llora, cries. lluvia, rain.
- ñ. año, year. daño, harm. gruñe, growls. niño, child. señor, gentleman. viña, vine. pequeño, small.
- s. casa, house. pasión, passion. rosa, rose.
- r. barril, barrel. coro, choir. corro, group. pero, but. perro, dog. toro, bull. torre, tower.
- 1. La lluvia cae en la calle. 2. El niño llamó cuatro veces. 3. El perro gruñe en su casa. 4. El vino está en el barril. 5. La rosa crece en el jardín. 6. El niño llora y da gemidos. 7. Este año es mejor que el último. 8. La viña es una planta muy útil. 9. El señor vive en la casa amarilla. 10. El toro es un animal salvage. 11. El amor es una pasión del alma. 12. La torre es alta pero es estrecha.

- ai (ay). aire, air. baile, ball. fraile, friar. hay, there is, there are.
- ei (ey). bueyes, oxen. ley, law. rey, king. seis, six. veinte, twenty.
- ie. bien, good. quiere, wishes. siempre, always. tiempo, time. tiene, has. viejo, old. wiento, wind.
- ue. bueno, good. fuego, fire. fuerte, strong. huerta, orchard. nuevo, new. pueblo, people. puente, bridge. puertas, gates.
- 1. El viento es fuerte. 2. Hay veinte bueyes en la huerta.
 2. El rey desea siempre el bien de sa pueblo. 4. El fraile es viejo. 5. La casa tiene seis puertas. 6. El fuego quema la puente. 7. Este aire es puro. 8. La ley es nueva. 9. El baile duró mucho tiempo. 10. El perro vive siempre al aire libre.

READER.

1. DON QUIXOTE.

1. El castellano no es dificil. 2. Es muy parecido al latín y al francés. 3. El más famoso libro es el Don Quijote. 4. Cervantes era el nombre del autor. 5. La obra es grande. 6. Don Quijote era caballero andante. 7. El pobre hombre era loco. 8. La Mancha era la patria del caballero. 9. Es la provincia central de España. 10. El barbero del pueblo era amigo de Don Quijote. 11. Dió el nombre al caballo. 12. Sancho Panza era el escudero del caballero loco. 13. Era zagal del lugar. 14. Es famoso por la agudeza del ingenio. 15. Dió la carta á la sobrina del amo. 16. El libro es muy divertido.

2. THE FROGS.

1. Hay un pozo cerca de una casa. 2. Tiene un fondo muy profundo y muy oscuro. 3. Allí hay una familia de ranas. 4. Su vida es muy alegre. 5. Cantan todo el día y una parte de la noche. 6. Una noche cantaban á la luz brillante de la luna. 7. A veces andan por el campo. 8. Pero no cantan cuando están fuera del agua. 9. Tienen un enemigo formidable. 10. Es un pajaro grande. 11. Su nombre es cigueña. 12. Tiene un pico muy largo y agudo. 13. Su color es blanco y negro. 14. La rana no tiene una voz muy agradable. 15. Un cuervo canta casi tan bien como una rana. 16. No es un animal nocivo aunque es feo. 17. En una laguna hay casi siempre ranas.

3. SPAIN.

1. España es una tierra muy rica y hermosa. 2. Tiene mucha diversidad de clima. 3. El centro del país es una meseta grande. 4. La costa es peligrosa, especialmente en el norte. 5. Castilla la Vieja produce trigo y buena cebada. 6. La nación española fué muy poderosa en el tiempo pasado. 7. El reinado del emperador Carlos V. es la época de la gloria Castellana. 8. La antigua provincia de León era antes un reino pequeño. 9. El comercio era entonces muy importante. 10. Ahora la provincia más comerciante es la Cataluña. 11. El Castellano es valiente, sufrido y trabajador, pero no es comerciante.

4. SPAIN (continued).

1. Los enemigos de los Castellanos fueron los moros de Africa.

2. Las guerras entre moros y españoles fueron guerras de raza y de religión.

3. La ciudad de Granada fué la última conquista de los Reyes Católicos.

4. Los moros de España eran valientes y emprendedores.

5. En muchas ocasiones fueron buenos soldados.

6. Despues de la victoria se mostraron á menudo crueles y soberbios hacia los vencidos.

7. Uno de los héroes más célebres de Castilla es don Rodrigo de Bivar llamado generalmente el Cid.

8. Sus padres fueron naturales de la provincia de Burgos.

9. Las familias antiguas y nobles de España son, por la mayor parte, naturales de las montañas del norte.

10. Allí permanecieron libres mientras que las otras partes de su país estaban bajo el yugo de los moros vencedores.

5. THE SPANIARDS.

1. Los Españoles no son todos de la misma raza. 2. En carácter, como en costumbres, hay mucha diferencia entre los habitantes de las varias provincias. 3. Esta diferencia resulta, hasta cierto punto, de la diversidad de clima, suelo, y productos. 4. Los Castellanos que habitan el centro del país son muy graves

y formales y nunca olvidan su dignidad personal. 5. El Andaluz, al contrario, es alegre y bullicioso; canta y charla todo el día. 6. Los Bascongados del norte, los Asturianos de la montaña y una parte de los Gallegos quedaron siempre libres de la dominación de los moros. 7. La guerra entre las dos razas duró siete siglos. 8. El Cid con sus compañeros peleaba en las fronteras contra los enemigos de la fe. 9. Llegó hasta la ciudad de Valencia y ganó mucha tierra para los cristianos. 10. Despues de la muerte del Cid los moros conquistaron otra vez la ciudad.

6. THE CID.

1. Varias crónicas y poemas y un número considerable de romances tratan de la vida y de los hechos del famoso Cid Campeador. 2. Los juglares en las fiestas populares cantaban las hazañas del héroe. 3. Los condes de Carrión fueron los primeros maridos de las hijas del Cid. 4. Eran traidores y cobardes. 5. Un día estaba el Cid en su casa en Valencia; sus yernos y compañeros estaban en la misma habitación. 6. Un león manso estaba en una jaula en el patio. 7. Los enemigos de los condes deseaban dar al Cid una prueba de la cobardía de sus yernos. 8. El Cid estaba cansado. 9. Estaba durmiendo en su silla. 10. La puerta estaba abierta á causa del calor del día. 11. Era la hora de la siesta.

7. THE CID (continued).

Los enemigos de los condes soltaron al leon con motivo de espantar á los condes.
 Los condes no esperaron á la fiera.
 Saltaron por las ventanas y buscaron un lugar de seguridad.
 El ruido dispertó al Cid.
 La vista del peligro no espanta á los valientes.
 Se levantó despacio de la silla donde estaba.
 No sacó la espada de la vaina.
 Avanzó hacia el león.
 Levantó á la fiera en sus brazos.
 Llevő al leon otra vez á la jaula.
 El Cid estuvo muy enfadado con sus yernos cuando

entraron en la sala. 12. Los condes no olvidaron la burla, pues azotaron y maltrataron á sus mujeres para tomar venganza de su suegro.

8. THE CID (continued).

1. El Cid tenía dos espadas muy buenas. 2. Había ganado las dos en las guerras; la una al conde de Barcelona y la otra á un rey moro. 3. Apreciaba mucho las armas por el mucho trabajo que habían costado y las muchas victorias que había alcanzado con ayuda de sus espadas. 4. Ambas tenían el puño engastado en oro y piedras preciosas. 5. La más famosa de las dos tenía el nombre de Tizona; á la otra habían dado el nombre de Colada. 6. Había notado la maldad de sus yernos. 7. En aquel tiempo el rey tenía mucha afición al Cid. 8. El Cid se quejó de sus yernos delante del rey. 9. Buen rey, he dado las dos espadas Tizona y Colada á mis yernos. 10. Tengo dos amigos; están dispuestos á pelear con los condes por las espadas y las riquezas que mis hijas llevaron en dote. 12. El rey ha señalado un día y un sitio para la batalla.

9. THE CID (continued).

1. Los condes no consintieron en devolver las espadas ni las riquezas que habían recebido. 2. Temieron la batalla, y así entregaron las espadas porque creían evitar el peligro. 3. Tambien cobró el Cid una parte de sus riquezas. 4. Entonces dijo don Rodrigo. 5. Ahora tengo mis espadas y mi oro, pero los traidores no han pagado todavía las crueldades que cometieron en mis hijas. 6. Luego regaló las dos espadas á los dos amigos que estaban presentes para defender su causa. 7. Cuando los condes comprendieron que era preciso pelear, dijeron al rey. 8. Los valedores del Cid no deben llevar en la batalla las espadas que han recibido de Rodrigo. 9. Dijo el rey: Permito á los condes llevar las espadas. 10. Cogieron los valedores sus espadas y lanzas y entraron en el coso. 11. Los jueces del campo repar-

tieron el campo. 12. Los amigos de don Rodrigo arremetieron á los contrarios y vencieron. 13. Los condes perdieron sus tierras y fueron echados del reino. 14. Viven todavía en la memoria de la gente como traidores y cobardes.

10. COUNT FERRANT GONZALEZ.

1. El conde Ferrant Gonzalez venció al moro Almanzor en la batalla de Hacinas. 2. Los soldados le amaban mucho. 3. El los llevaba muchas veces á la guerra, pero al mismo tiempo los trataba bien. 4. Cuando llegó á casa despues de la batalla, le dijeron que otro ejército de sus enemigos estaba va cerca. 5. El conde estaba dispuesto á marchar contra ellos, pero sus capitanes le persuadieron, diciendo. 6. Estamos todavía enfermos y cansados de las heridas de la batalla pasada. 7. Tenemos muchas llagas y necesitamos descanso; no tenemos fuerzas para pelear con ellos. 8. Les contestó su señor. 9. Con las heridas que recibiréis en esta batalla no pensaréis en las llagas de la batalla anterior. 10. Despues de estas palabras los soldados le siguieron; arremetió á sus enemigos y los venció en la batalla. 11. De esta manera el fuerte y valoroso inspira á los hombres que, sin él, no tendrían mucho ánimo. 12. Tal era el carácter de los Españoles del tiempo antiguo y así ganaron las victorias sobre sus enemigos. Europa les debe mucho, porque cortaron el camino á las conquistas de los Musulmanes que ya habían subyugado una parte considerable de los paises civilizados del mundo.

11. THE SAILOR AND THE FARMER.

Farmer. La vida de V. es peligrosa, la vida de los campos es segura.

Sailor. V. dice la verdad; mi abuelo, mi padre y mi bisabuelo todos acabaron la vida en la mar.

Farmer. Y ¿ no teme V. entrar en el navío?

Sailor. Deseo saber dónde murieron los antepasados de V.

Farmer. Pues aseguro á V, que todos con mucha tranquilidad en la cama.

Sailor. ¿ Cómo? Pues entonces V. naturalmente tendrá miedo cuando se echa en la cama por la noche.

THE SILENT MAN.

Friend. Servidor de V. Veo que está V. muy triste y no me admira la tristeza de V. Es verdad que V. amaba mucho á su pobre amigo. Todos hemos sentido mucho la pérdida que le ha sucedido.

Silent Man. .

Friend. V. comprenderá facilmente que en esta ocasión no puedo expresar todo lo que siento. No dejaré de hacer todo lo que puedo para aliviar su pesar y para servir a V. Pero, en fin ¿ de qué murió su amigo de V.?

Silent Man. De repente.

12. PROVERBS.

Ama á tu patria y tu rey Y sé obediente á la ley.

Al juzgar un hecho ajeno Mete la mano en tu seno.

No desprecies los consejos De los sabios y los viejos.

Al hombre hablador é indiscreto No confies tu secreto.

Tus méritos nunca abultes Ni al que es inferior insultes.

No apresures la subida En la escala de la vida. En la vida caminemos Huyendo de los extremos.

No te averguences de tu cuna Porque es ciega la fortuna.

La calumnia no repitas Que á su infame autor imitas.

13. THE PLOUGHBOY AND THE NEST. V

¿ Dónde vas, zagal cruel, Dónde vas con ese nido, Riendo tú mientras pían Estos tristes pajarillos? Su madre los dejó solos En este momento mismo. Para buscarles sustento Y dárselo con su pico. Mírala cuan azorada Echa menos á sus hijos. Salta de un arbol á otro Va. torna, vuela sin tino. Al cielo favor demanda Con acento dolorido, Mientras ellos en tu mano Baten el ala al oirlo. Tú tambien tuviste madre Y la perdiste aun muy niño. Y te encontraste en la tierra Sin amparo y sin abrigo. Las lágrimas se le saltan Al cuitado pastorcillo, Y vergonzoso y confuso Deja en el arbol el nido.

14. SPRING.

La primavera es la primera estación del año, el cual está dividido en cuatro partes que comprenden cada una tres meses. La primavera principia en el mes de marzo al tiempo que los días son de igual duración que las noches. Como los días son ya más largos y el sol tiene más fuerza, las nieves y los hielos desaparecen, y crecen las aguas de los ríos y de los arroyos que fertilizan los campos. Ya principia la tierra á verdear y en algunas partes está muy crecida la yerba que es el pasto de los ganados, y bastante altas las sementeras las cuales han de dar alimento al hombre. Es la primavera la estación de las flores que entonces brotan por todas partes. Son tantas y tan hermosas las flores que brotan de la tierra que ni tienen número. Tambien el árbol fuerte que ha resistido al poder del invierno se cubre de hojas, y las aves, para las cuales la primavera es estación de alegría, principian los cantos que nos agradan. Parece que la primavera da alegría al universo entero, el cual descubre toda su hermosura para alabar á su Criador que le saca entonces de la especie de letargo en que yacía, y le da nueva vida. Quien en este tiempo vive en el campo debe compadecer la suerte de los trabajadores de las grandes ciudades y dar gracias á quien le ha dado la dicha de gozar de tanta hermosura.

15. THE EMPTY CRADLE.

Bajaron los ángeles,
Besaron su rostro,
Murmurando á su oido dijeron :
"Vente con nosotros".
Vió el niño á los ángeles
De su cuna en torno,
Extendiendo los brazos les dijo :
"Me voy con vosotros".

Batieron los ángeles
Sus alas de oro,
Suspendieron al niño en sus brazos
Y se fueron todos.
De la aurora pálida
La luz fugitiva
Alumbró á la mañana siguiente
La cuna vacía.

La fruta se come al fin de la comida.
 Si el tiempo es bueno nos bañaremos en el rio esta tarde.
 Los dos hermanos se amaban tiernamente.
 Se preciaba mucho de su hermosura.
 Nos iremos á casa de tu padre.
 En las cortes se han tratado (have been treated of) hoy materias muy graves.
 Los ladrones se han llevado al caballo.
 Las naranjas se venden á cinco céntimos cada una.

16. WINTER.

El invierno es la cuarta y última estación. Empieza á fines del mes de diciembre, en el punto mismo en que los dias son más cortos y las noches larguísimas. Los bosques se muestran desnudos de hojas, y los prados sin verdura ni flores, pero en esta estación los hombres labran y siembran los campos para recoger á su tiempo abundantes mieses y frutos. En el invierno, por la mayor parte, llueve más frecuentemente que en ninguna otra estación; por esta razon los arroyos suelen venir crecidos y corren impetuosos torrentes por los montes y valles. Como los rayos del sol tienen menos fuerza en invierno, al paso que el cielo suele verse (to be seen) entoldado con nubes y celajes, dicha estación es triste y melancólica, aunque no falta de cierta magestad y grandeza, como sucede siempre que se descubre el poder de la naturaleza. Pocas cosas hay más hermosas que los campos cubiertos de nieves, y pocos espectáculos tan solemnes como una tormenta, porque, sobrecogido el hombre por una especie de temor religioso, confiesa su pequeñez y naturalmente vuelve su ánimo á Aquel que gobierna la tierra y el cielo. Pero las nieves abrigan las sementeras y fecundan los campos, los vientos purifican el aire, mueven los navíos, por los espacios del mar y hasta llevan semillas de plantas y flores de una región á otra. Las tormentas limpian la atmósfera de vapores pestilenciales y, á veces, producen la benéfica lluvia que refresca el ambiente.

17. THE BULL FIGHT.

1st Friend. Pues, amigo, buen tiempo han tenido Vs. hoy para la corrida de toros.

2nd Friend. Es verdad que el tiempo no ha sido malo, pero yo tenía á mi lado á un hombre que no entendía de toros y parecía algun extranjero por las tonterías que decía sobre la materia.

1st Friend. Y los toros ¿ cómo resultaron?

2nd Friend. El primer toro fué buen animal, tenía buenas piernas, pero la faltaban ánimos y, por consiguiente, no mató á ningun caballo en la plaza. La primera vez que acometió, le dió el picador una herida mal colocada, la cual le quitó la gana de probar otra vez la suerte.

1st Friend. Decían que el tercero iba á ser de los mejores.

2nd Friend. Sí: el tercero fué famoso, bien capeado y bien matado. El matador se lució, pues era la primera vez que salía á la plaza despues de la cogida que le sucedió el postrer día de toros del año pasado.

Ist Friend. Y al extrangero ¿ qué tal le pareció aquello?

2nd Friend. Parecía que no le gustaba; el pobre hombre rabiaba; decía en su lengua medio-extrangera medio-castellana que todo le gustaba menos la matanza de los caballos, y que la corrida de toros no debía permitirse (be permitted) en ningun pais civilizado. Despues de la muerte del tercer toro, se marchó.

Ist Friend. Así son los extrangeros; dicen que proviene de su simpatía con los animales, pero yo creo que la mayor parte de ellos tienen el estómago todavía más sensible que el corazón, y que el horror que manifiestan por las corridas tiene por causa la bilis.

2nd Friend. ¿ Quién sabe si así será la verdad?

18. A. POPULAR POETRY.

Todas las penas se acaban, La mía no tiene fin: Pues peno si estoy contigo, Y peno ausente de tí

Amor mío, te olvidé; A lo hecho no hay remedio; Arrepentida no estoy: Busca quien te de consuelo.

Los quintos cuando se van, Se dicen unos á otros: Las mozas de nuestro pueblo ¿ Qué van á ser sin nosotros?

El corazón te doy, Tambien te daré la vida ; El alma no te le doy Porque esa prenda no es mía.

18. B. THE CAUTIOUS DUTCHMAN.

Un día llegó un alemán á cierta casa de huespedes. Subió á su cuarto y luego volvió á sentarse junto al fuego en el salón público de la casa. Entró un holandés y se sentó junto á nuestro alemán y empezó á fumar su pipa sin decir una solapalabra. Al cabo de algun tiempo, el holandés se volvió muy tranquilamente á su vecino y preguntó ¿Cómo se llama V.? El otro á quien la pregunta parecía descortés, no le contestó y el Holandes siguió (continued) fumando. Despues de unos momentos volvió á preguntar como antes, y el alemán enfadado, y por evitar más persecuciones, le dijo su nombre. "Pues, Señor Fulano," le dijo el holandés, "se está quemando su levita de V."

"¿ Porqué no me lo dijo V. antes?" preguntó el otro. "En nuestra tierra," respondió su vecino, "no se suele (it is not customary) tratar á la gente sin conocer el nombre de cada uno."

19. THE BEGGARS.

Ist Speaker. Mire V. aquel hombre que está sentado debajo de aquel árbol con el niño á su lado. ¿ No es verdad que nadie los tomaría por bribones completos?

2nd Speaker. No sé qué decirle á V., es tan fácil engañarse; éste, con su pierna envuelta en trapos y sus muletillas, parece cojo y aquél con ese sombrero de copa de forma antigua y esa levita tan rapada parece algún caballero decaido.

1st Speaker. Pues son los dos bribones y rateros peores de Madrid. Voy á contar á V. lo que me pasó con el hombre aquel. Volvía una noche muy tarde á mi casa, pasaba por la calle del Turco, la cual, en aquellos tiempos, estaba todavía peor alumbrada que ahora, cuando encuentro á este viejo. Llevaba el mismo traje de ahora, tosía de tal manera que daba pena, y andaba muy despacio palpando de vez en cuando la pared como para guiarse. Al acercarme yo (As I drew near) se detuvo y con voz dolorida y entrecortada de la tos me dijo "Caballero, por el amor de Dios ayúdeme V. á pasar á la otra acera". Yo, aunque no tengo uno de esos corazones que están siempre dispuestos á compadecer, al oir (on hearing) aquellas palabras en tales circunstancias no pude menos de compadecer al desgraciado. Cogí su mano y pasámos al otro lado de la calle, donde le pregunté á dónde iba. Me contestó "Voy al Prado á dormir en uno de los bancos". Era la noche una de esas de Madrid, y, como me inspiraba lástima, le dí algun dinero diciéndole "Venga V. mañana á mí casa á ver si le coloco en algun hospital". Me dió las gracias y se fué.

Al día siguiente, estando en mi despacho con un amigo mío que había sido juez, entra el hombre con aquel mismo niño que le guiaba de la mano. El hombre tenía los ojos medio-cerrados

como ahora y el niño llevaba muletillas. De repente sucedió un cambio extraordinario: el hombre que iba tosiendo y agobiado como bajo el peso de alguna enfermedad, se enderezó de repente, el niño dejó caer las muletillas, y los dos echaron á correr por el corredor como locos. Mi amigo me contó luego que eran rateros conocidos y que aquella era su manera de penetrar en las casas; poco antes los había condenado por robos.

20. BERNARDO DEL CARPIO.

Quiero contar á Vs. la historia de Bernardo del Carpio. La hermana del Rey se había casado en secreto con el conde Saldaña un gentilhombre de la corte. Nació Bernardo del Carpio, y el Rey se enfadó contra el conde y contra su propia hermana. Prendió al conde y le tuvo muchos años encerrado en una torre. tanto Bernardo había crecido y era ya hombre. No sabía quien era su padre hasta que le dijo una señora anciana, la cual había sido su ama, que era el conde Saldaña. · Se fué luego á su madre y le preguntó si así era la verdad. Ella le dió cuenta de la desgracia que había sucedido á su padre. Entonces Bernardo pidió al Rey la libertad de su padre. Este le dió esperanzas de ganar la libertad del conde cumpliendo (by fulfilling) varias empresas muy dificiles contra los enemigos del reino. Bernardo salió en guerra, ganó una victoria, y trajo muchos cautivos al Rey, pidiéndole (asking him for) lo que había prometido. Pero éste señaló otras condiciones todavía más difíciles, y Bernardo las cumplió tres veces. Finalmente el Rey dijo que cumpliría su promesa y mandó traer al conde, pero antes le había matado en la cárcel; de manera que despues de tantos trabajos no ganó Bernardo otra cosa sino el cuerpo muerto de aquél por quien tanto había padecido.

21. DIALOGUE.

1. Los caballeros juraron que la obedecerían á élla sola. 2. A éllos les decía; guardaré los fueros de este reino. 3. Devolveré á Vs. los honores que les habían quitado sus antepasados. 4. Le

dije á la mujer la desgracia que había sucedido. 5. Vs. han pasado por mi calle en la procesión esta tarde. 6. Yo los vi á Vs. 7. Así me lo dijeron á mí. 8. Estaban conmigo uno de mis amigos y su mujer, y yo le dije á ella: aquellos son amigos míos. 9. Pues yo no e vi á V. aunque miraba hacia aquella parte. 10. Pero la ví á su hermana de V. en la calle y ella me dijo que V. nos había visto á mí y á mis amigos.

22. DON LORENZO SUAREZ.

- 1. Vs. ignoran probablemente la historia de lo que hizo Don Lorenzo Suarez en el cerco de Sevilla.
 - 2. Es verdad que nunca lo hemos oído.
- 1. Pues lo contaré á Vs. El rey Don Fernando cercaba á Sevilla con todo su ejército, y Don Lorenzo que estaba allí, tuvo una disputa con otros dos caballeros sobre quién era el más valiente. Acordaron hacer la prueba yendo á caballo á la ciudad y pegando con las lanzas á la puerta. Así lo hicieron, y los moros cuando los vieron creyeron que eran mensageros y esperaron á ver lo que iba á suceder. Pero luego que vieron que los caballeros Cristianos se marchaban á sus tiendas sin decir palabra, les ocurrió seguirlos; lo cual hicieron saliendo de la ciudad en gran número. Los caballeros, viendo esto, se pararon, y cuando los moros estaban ya cerca, los dos compañeros de Don Lorenzo, uno despues de otro, arremetieron á ellos. Don Lorenzo, sin embargo, no lo hizo así, pero se estuvo quieto hasta que los contrarios llegaron á él y luego hizo todo lo que puede hacer un buen caballero. Los otros cristianos, viendo lo que pasaba, salieron á socorrer á los suyos y de aquello que habían hecho los tres caballeros resultó una victoria. Despues de la batalla, el Rey llamó á los tres caballeros y les preguntó porque habían hecho aquello. Ellos le dijeron la verdadera causa y le pidieron su fallo acerca del valor relativo de los tres. Entonces el Rey juntó su consejo y preguntó su parecer sobre el asunto. El consejo falló que el más valiente de los tres era Don Lorenzo porque había esperado á los enemigos, y es más dificil esperar el peligro que ir á su encuentro.

23. POPULAR POETRY.
Compañerito del alma,
Qué penas pasa aquél
Que tiene el agua en los labios
Y no la puede beber.

1. Un águila hermosa estaba suspendida sobre el agua clara de un lago. 2. El ala de esta ave es ancha y fuerte. 3. Bernardo del Carpio tenía un alma heroica. 4. La hacienda de la familia de Cervantes era pequeña. 5. Mi amigo vivía en la alta casa de la esquina. 6. El ama de Don Quijote pasó muchos disgustos. 7. La pobre ama quemó los libros que habían trastornado el cerebro del caballero de la Triste Figura. 8. Engañar á un amigo es la acción más negra que un hombre puede hacer.

24. THE GOTHS IN SPAIN.

Las leyes de los antiguos Godos eran muy severas. Al que había cometido algun crimen sacaban los ojos; á los ladrones les cortaban la mano con la cual habían hurtado. Durante muchos siglos no era permitido el casamiento entre las dos razas, pues los Godos vencedores no querían mezclarse con los Españoles vencidos. Aquellos oprimían á éstos bajo un yugo muy pesado y les habían quitado la mayor parte de las haciendas reduciéndolos (reducing them) á un estado de esclavitud. A pesar de esto los Godos perdieron poco á poco sus costumbres severas y militares y, como suele suceder á una raza fuerte que se establece entre gente más civilizada, se dieron á los placeres y al vicio. Entre tanto la Iglesia, cuyos sacerdotes pertenecían por la mayor parte á la nación dominada, trabajaba por levantar á los vencidos al nivel de los vencedores. En cada ocasión ganaban lo más posible hasta que finalmente los persuadieron. Poco antes de la venida de los moros nos cuenta la crónica como una ley, promulgada por un rey de raza mezclada, obligó á todos á convertir sus armas en instrumentos de agricultura, lo cual prueba que los Godos tenían ya más amistad con sus súbditos y no les quitaban del todo la libertad como antes. Este cambio explica en parte la facilidad con que los moros se apoderaron de la mayor parte del pais en una sola batalla, porque mientras que los Godos iban ganando (*kept gaining*) en civilización perdían el espíritu guerrero en el cual consistía la fuerza de su reino.

25. A. GUZMAN THE GOOD.

Guzman el Bueno defendía la ciudad de Gibraltar contra los enemigos de su rey el cual se la había entregado advirtiendole (warning him) que era de suma importancia su conservación. Su hijo pequeño á quien él amaba mucho, había caído en poder de los enemigos, los cuales no consintieron en devolversele, antes, sabiendo la mucha afición que su padre le tenía, le sacaron á su vista debajo de una de las torres de la cuidad. Luego dijeron á Guzman que si entregaba la ciudad le devolverían su hijo, pero que si no lo hacía se lo matarían. Aun así no lograron persuadir al buen caballero, el cual, á pesar del dolor que sentía en perder su hijo, desenvainó el cuchillo que llevaba ceñido y se lo arrojó diciendo que mas valía sacrificar á su hijo que dejar de cumplir lo que había prometido á su rey, y que tal crueldad Dios se lo pagaría. Dice la crónica que degollaron al niño con el cuchillo del padre y delante de sus ojos.

25. B. DIALOGUE.

Si V. desea saber lo que ha sucedido, se lo contaré.
 Cuando volvieron á mi casa á pedir los paraguas, se las dí.
 A quien tenía poco se lo quitaban.
 Despues que me dijeron el triste estado en que se encontraban, creyendo que lo que necesitaban era dinero, se lo mandé.
 El asunto que Vs. me han fiado se lo he arreglado como he podido.

Caution, § 137. 1. Al hombre que no quiere trabajar se le quita el pan. 2. Dicèn que á Juan se le ha quemado la capa. 3. A mujeres vanidosas se les pasa el tiempo mirandose (*looking at themselves*) en el espejo. 4. A él se le figura que todo lo que brilla es 010.

26. A. POPULAR POETRY.

Mas valiera á (it would be better for) tu madre, En vez de alabarte tanto, Hacerte lavar la cara Y comprarte unos zapatos.

26. B. THE SHAMELESS BORROWER.

Entró un gitano un día en una casa y dijo al amo. Hagame V. el favor de prestarme una sartén. El amo de la casa se apresuró á dárselo v el gitano se fue llevándolo consigo. cabo de unos días el propietario de la sartén encontró á nuestro amigo y le dijo. "Deme V. mi sartén que ya la necesito." Contestó el gitano. "Cuando V. me la prestó tenía ya un agujero, de manera que no vale la pena de devolvérselo á V." Pero el proprietario no se dió por satisfecho, antes respondió "Así como está démela V. que yo la acomodaré." El gitano que no se paraba en poco, dijo. "Siento no poder devolver á V. su sartén, pero la verdad es que se me ha perdido." Entonces el amigo enfadado dijo: "Puesto que ha perdido V. mi sartén cómpreme V. otra." Pero el otro le preguntó de qué sartén hablaba y acabó por porfiar que nunca había visto ni aun oido hablar de tal sartén. Llamaron á aquellos que estuvieron presentes cuando se la llevó, pero el embustero declaró que ni siquiera sabía lo que significaba la palabra sartén.

27. LOPE DE VEGA.

Hízose soldado Lope de Vega en su juventud. Fuése contra Inglaterra con la Invencible Armada. Obligáronle á salir de la corte los parientes de un caballero á quien había matado en un desafío. Casóse muy joven con una señora de la corte. Muriósele la mujer á los pocos años, dejandole con un hijo pequeño el cual no sobrevivió mucho tiempo á su madre. Llamabanle los de su

tiempo "Monstruo de la Naturaleza" á causa de la gran fertilidad de su ingenio, y el gran mérito de sus obras. De las dos mil comedias que escribió sólo tenemos setecientas impresas. Publícalas ahora la Academia Española aunque ya existe una edición de muchos tomos. Presentóse Lope de Vega como defensor de la antigua poesía de su pais contra la nueva escuela de los "conceptistas," pero la tendencia de su época era ya demasiado fuerte y llevóle hacia los mismos errores que había culpado en otros. Entró en una orden religiosa antes de morir como lo hacían la mayor parte de los hombres distinguidos en aquellos tiempos. Vistiéronle despues de muerto el hábito de su orden, y los personages más grandes del reino asistieron á su entierro.

28. FRAY LUIS DE GRANADA.

A pocos años de haberse reconquistado Granada del poder de los moros nació en aquella hermosa ciudad un niño de buen natural y gentil persona, pero de una familia pobre. Tuvo la desdicha de perder á su padre siendo todavía de muy corta edad y quedó al cuidado de su madre, cargada de años y tan necesitada que "cuando le faltaba el sustento necesario," segun se dice en un libro antiguo, "iba á la portería de un convento donde se le acudía con los cortos alimentos que se reparten á los pobres vergonzantes." Tenía el niño un alma tan noble y un corazón tan tierno que no podía ver una lástima. Ocasión hubo en que, viendo pasar á un pobre y achacoso, se quitó el pan de la boca para socorrerle.

En algunos ratos de esparcimiento solía ir nuestro muchacho á buscar á una buena vieja y se quedaba embelesado oyéndola referir mil historias y cuentos. Aquella buena mujer era mora, motivo por el cual se la solía insultar llamándola perra. Nuestro muchacho conocía que no había causa ni razón de ofender así á una pobre mujer. Tomó, pues, más de una vez la defensa de aquella desventurada intercediendo por ella y salvándola de nuevos insultos. Jugando pues el niño una tarde con otros

chicos à moros y cristianos segun uso de aquel tiempo, acertó à pasar el Marqués de Mondéjar que tanto había contribuído con su valor y consejo á la conquista de Granada, recibiendo por recompensa ser nombrado Capitan General de aquel reino. Temió el buen caballero algun daño de los chicos en aquella reñida pelea y, parándose a corta distancia, le llamó la atenicón uno de ellos por su modesto ademán y gracioso rostro. Templó el Marqués la gravedad de su rostro y se entabló entre los dos el siguiente diálogo. "¿ Cómo te llamas, niño?" "Luis me pusieron en la pila." "¿ De dónde eres natural?" "Aquí mismo me he criado." "¿ Tienes padres?" No contestó el niño. "¿ Porqué no respondes?" "Sólo tengo madre y la pobrecita está ya muy vieja." "¿ Eres muy pobre?" "Nada me hace falta con el favor de Dios." "¿ Quieres venir á mi palacio?" "No señor, que mi madre se quedaría sola y se pondría muy triste."

Quedó prendado el Marqués del despejo del chico y mandando venir á aquella buena vieja, dispuso el modo y forma en que se le había de ayudar, y trájose el chico al palacio donde se crió al lado de los hijos del Marqués.

El huérfano desvalido que amparó el Marqués de Mondéjar, adquirió eterna fama, no menos para sí que para su patria, bajo el nombre de Fray Luis de Granada.

29. A. AN UNPLEASANT RETORT.

Un caballero muy privado del Cardenal Loyasa fué un día á hablar al dicho Cardenal sobre un negocio que le importaba, y fué tan de mañana que el Cardenal dormía. Fué tanta la importunación del caballero, lo uno por ser su privado, lo otro por ser el negocio de importancia, que se vieron obligados á despertar al Cardenal y decirle como aquel caballero estaba allí y había dado tanta prisa que no se había podido hacer otra cosa. Finalmente el Cardenal le mandó entrar, y oído lo que quería, le respondió el Cardenal, "Señor, muy bien sabía yo que era V. necio, mas que madrugaba tanto á serlo esto no sabia yo.

29. B. A RASH PAGE.

Don Rodrigo Pimental Conde de Benavente fué un señor muy temido de sus criados. Estando un día en Benavente escribiendo unas cartas de importancia y estando allí cerca unos pages suyos tratando del miedo que le tenían dijo uno de ellos "¿ Qué me dan Vs. si voy así como está, y le doy un gran pescozón?" Hicieron con él una apuesta los otros. Va el page como si iba á ver si quería algo y le da un terrible pescozón, diciendo "¡ San Jorge!" Dijo el conde "¿ Qué es esto?" Respondió, "Señor, íbale á vuestra señoría una grande araña por el pescuezo." Levantóse el Conde alborotado y dijo "¿ Qué se hizo? Matástela?" Dijo, "Señor, derroquéla y fuése."

30. THE ASCENT OF A MOUNTAIN.

Cuando salímos del pueblo el tiempo era hermosísimo. Nuestro guia se presentó con un trage de montañés muy vistoso, sombrero de ala ancha, chaqueta negra y faja encarnada en la cual se veía una navaja de las que llevan los campesinos tanto para el uso diario como para su defensa en caso de necesidad. Tomámos la más fácil de las tres sendas que subían por la pendiente de la montaña. Otra había que principiaba en terreno menos áspero, pero el guia nos dijo que era más dificil de lo que parecía, y que era mejor la que habíamos escogido, pues, saliendo por el lomo de la montaña, presentaba los más hermosos puntos de vista. El reloj del campanario del pueblo daba las siete cuando empezámos la subida y el sol había empezado á calentar más que antes, de manera que vimos con mucho gusto las fuentes de agua friísima que entre las rocas saltaban. Despues de haber andado más de dos horas, llegámos á una especie de meseta de donde se distinguía el pueblo, muy lejos ya y, sin embargo, tan á pico debajo de nuestros pies que casi parecía posible dejar caer una piedra encima de los techos más cercanos. Aqui dejámos los últimos árboles, y la senda, ya estrechísima, se perdió del todo

entre las piedras. La subida se hacía á cada momento más difícil, y mis compañeros estaban todavía más cansados que yo. Durante la última hora hablámos poquísimo, pero nuestro guia no dejó de cantar canciones montañeses. Al fin llegámos al más alto pico. Soplaba un viento fresco y agradabilísimo que respirámos con delicia, pero pronto nos obligó á ponernos los gabanes que habíamos traido. Mucho tiempo nos quedámos admirados de la vista hermosísima que se nos ofrecía, pero en fin se dejó sentir un hambre feroz y comímos con excelente apetito las provisiones que llevábamos en las mochilas.

31. THE STUDENT'S SERMON.

En cierto lugar de la montaña había venido de Salamanca Don Fulano el estudiante, hijo de una viuda, y, sin saber nadie si había aprendido alguna profesión ó ciencia, le hicieron predicar. Lo cual él, por importunación y creyendo que de cualquiera manera saldría del apuro, aceptó, y estudió su sermón como pudo, y, puesto en el púlpito, como era cosa no usada para él, olvidó todo lo que quería decir, y de nada se acordó. Como se vió perdido, al cabo de algun tiempo dijo "Vosotros, señores, sabréis lo que quiero decir". Dijo un tal de los que allí estaban "Señor, unos lo saben y otros no". El estudiante se volvió y dijo "Pues los que lo saben díganlo á los que no lo saben y así lo sabréis todos". Entonces bajó del púlpito sin añadir palabra alguna.

32. THE WATCHMAN.

No se puede negar que la persona de un sereno considerada poeticamente tiene algo de ideal y romancesco, que no es de despreciar en nuestro prosaico, material y positivo Madrid, tan desnudo de Edad Media, de góticos monumentos y de ruinas sublimes.

Un hombre que, sobreviviendo al sueño de la población, está

encargado de conservar su sosiego, de vigilar su seguridad, de conjurar sus peligros, tiene algo de notable y heróico. Dejemos á un lado el mezquino interés que, sin duda, le mueve á tan importante misión; no por ser recompensada con otro más alto deja de ser noble la tarea del defensor armado de la seguridad del país; la del abogado, escudo de la inocencia; la del público funcionario, autorizado servidor de los intereses del pueblo.

Cuando todo el vecindario, abandonando sus respectivas tareas, entrega sus causados miembros al necesario reposo; cuando los gobernantes abandonan por algunas horas el peso de su autoridad y los gobernados buscan en el recinto de sus hogares el grato premio de sus fatigas, el uso positivo de sus más halagüeños derechos, el sereno abandona su modesta mansión y se arranca á los brazos de su esposa y de sus hijos, viste su morena túnica, endurecida por los vientos y la escarcha, toma su temible lanzón, cuelga á la punta el luciente farolillo y sale á la calle ahuyentando con su vista á los malvados que le temen como al grito de su conciencia.

Durante su monótono paseo ora reconoce una puerta que los vecinos dejaron mal cerrada, y los llama para advertirles del peligro, ora sosiega una quimera de gentes de mal vivir, rezagados á la puerta de una taberna; ya presta su formidable apoyo al bastón de la autoridad para descubrir un garito ó proceder á una importante captura.

Noblemente desinteresado en medio de tan varias escenas, deja gozar de su reposo al descuidado vecino, sin exigirle siquiera el reconocimiento por el peligro de que le ha libertado, por el servicio que acaba de prestarle sin su noticia; y, cuando todavía en su austero semblante se notan las señales del combate que acaba de sostener, ó de la tempestuosa escena que acaba de presenciar, alza sus ojos al cielo, mira la luna, muda, quieta, impasible, como su imaginación; presta el atento oído al reloj que da la hora, y rompe el viento con su voz exclamando tranquilamente; La una menos cuarto y . . . sereno!

33. A. HOPE.

¿ Qué me traes?

Mucha riqueza.

¿En tesoros?

Inmortales.

¿Para qué?

Para tus males.

¿Pues qué padezco?

Tristeza.

¿ Qué me infundes?

Fortaleza.

¿Buscas...?

El mal que te alcanza.

¿Qué prometes?

Bienandanza.

¿De qué sirves?

De consuelo.

¿De dónde vienes?

Del cielo.

Dime tu nombre.

Esperanza.

B. Conscience.

Responde ¿quién eres?

Yo.

¿De dónde sales?

De tí.

¿Quieres afligirme?

Sí.

¿Es que me abhorreces?

No.

Déjame libre.

Jamas.

Nublas mi dicha.

Lo sé.

Tu voz me aterra.

¿Porqué?

Huiré de tí.

No podrás.

¿Siempre me sigues?

En pos.

¿Dónde está tu imperio?

En tí.

¿De dónde vienes?

De Dios.

34. LETTING A HOUSE.

Proprietor. Entre V., señora.

Lady. Beso á V. la mano.

Proprietor. Y yo á V. los pies.

Lady. Yo soy una señora viuda de un capitán de fregata.

Proprietor. Muy senora mía: no hizo bien el capitán en dejarla á V. tan joven y sin arrimo en este mundo pecador.

Lady. Sí, señor; el pobrecito marchó á Cadiz para dar la vuelta al mundo y jamas ha vuelto.

Proprietor. Todavía no es tarde. Y V., señora mía, trata de esperarle en Madrid.

Lady. Sí, señor ; aquí tengo varios parientes de distinción, el Conde de Cierzo, la Marquesa de . . .

Proprietor. Señora, por desgracia soy muy terrestre y nunca me he tratado con esa corte celestial ni he conocido á nadie con título.

Lady. Pues, como digo á V., mi prima y yo hemos visto el cuarto desalquilado y ella me dijo, para tí que eres una persona sola y no necesitas más de cinco criados.

Proprietor. Y el precio, señora ¿qué le ha parecido a mi señora la marquesa?

Lady. El precio me es indiferente; en eso no hay dificultad alguna.

Proprietor. Supongo que V., señora, no llevará á mal que la entere (pres. subj.) como forastera de los usos de la corte.

Lady. Nada de eso; no, señor; yo me presto á todo.

Proprietor. Pues, señora, en tales casos, cuando uno no tiene el honor de conocer á las personas con quien habla, suele exigirse una fianza y . . .

Lady. ¿ Habla V. de veras? ¿ Y yo, yo, Doña Mencía Quiñones Rivadeneira Zuñega de Morón, había de ir á pedir fianzas á nadie? ¿ Y para qué? Para una frustería, para una habitacioncilla no tan grande como el palomar de mi casa de campo de Chiclana. Eso, señor casero, pasa ya de incivilidad y grosería y siento no haberme hecho acompañar por mi prímo el freire de Alcántara para dar á entender á V. que nadie se burla de mí.

Proprietor. Pues, señora, si V., á Dios gracias, se halla colocada en tan elevada esfera, no puede costarle trabajo alguno el hacer que cualquiera de estos señores parientes salga (*pres. subj.* salir) por V.

Lady. Ninguno, y á decir la verdad, es lo que desean.

Proprietor. Pues bien, propóngalo V. y verá como no lo extrañan.

35. SPAIN AND HER POSSESSIONS.

Al occidente de Europa Se halla la fertil España, Por altos montes y mares En contorno resguardada.

Al norte los Pirineos La dividen de la Francia, Serviendo sus altas cumbres De límite y muralla. Dos mares al Mediodía Sus costas en torno bañan, Y un estrecho la divide De las costas Africanas.

Galicia yace al ocaso Y al Portugal apegada, Y el Atlántico es el foso Que defiende aquellas playas. En tanto que por Oriente El Mediterráneo aguarda A las naves que algun día Fueron á Grecia y á Italia.

No lejos las Baleares Recuerdan su antigua fama Por los célebres honderos Terribles en las batallas.

Mientras que al extremo opuesto Descúbrense las Canarias, Como refugio y descanso De navegaciones largas.

Por aquella nueva senda Fueron los hijos de España A conquistar otro mundo Con una cruz y una espada.

Pasaron aquellas glorias, Con tanta sangre compradas, Y sólo quedan vestigios De dominación tan vasta.

Puerto Rico que á Colón Llenó el pecho de esperanza, Y Cuba fertil en frutos Que á todos sacan ventaja.

Tambien en Africa hay restos De las glorias Castellanas, Y Ceuta que del Estrecho Parece guardar la entrada.

En los climas más lejanos, Allí en los mares de Asia, Aun rige el cetro Español Filipinas y Marianas.

De suerte que donde quiera Se ven las señales claras De que el sol á todas horas Tierra Española alumbraba.

36. THE BRASERO.

Hé aquí un mueble pura y típicamente español, y para hablar del cual de poco nos serviría tener á mano los diccionarios. Verdad es que, segun van las cosas en la patria del Cid, dentro de poco tiempo no tendremos objetos indígenas de que ocuparnos. Entonces desaparecerá tambien el brasero como mueble añejo, retrógrado y mal sonante, y será sustituido por la chimenea francesa, suiza ó de Albión y la badila dará lugar al fuelle y soplaremos en vez de escarbar. Denme el brasero español, típico y primitivo con su sencilla caja, su blanca ceniza y sus encendidas ascuas, su centro convergente de sociedad, su acompañamiento

circular de manos y de pies. Denme la franqueza y bienestar que influye con su calor moderado, la igualdad con que le distribuye y, si es entre dos luces, denme el tranquilo resplandor igneo que expelen sus ascuas haciendo reflejar clara y dulcemente el brillo de unos ojos árabes, la blancura de una tez oriental.

En derredor del brasero no hay desdenes posibles ni posturas académicas, ni pretensiones exageradas. El mágico influjo de este mueble que enciende y carboniza las pantorrillas y los corazones, tiene tambien de bueno cierta dosis de calidad soporífica que, obrando inmediatamente sobre las cabezas de las guardas y tutores, les fuerza é impele á reconciliarse con el dios Morfeo; y si al dicho influjo se añade la lectura de un drama venenoso, ó de las felicitaciones de la Gaceta, entonces el efecto es seguro, y duermen desde la vieja abuela hasta el gato roncador. Vemos, pues, que, ni social ni política ni humanitariamente hablando, puede compararse la benéfica influencia del brasero con la de la gálica chimenea.

Y sin embargo de todas estas razones el brasero se va como se van las capas y mantillas, como se fué la hidalguía de nuestros padres y se va nuestra propia existencia nacional. Y la chimenea extrangera y el gorro exótico y el paletó salvage, y las leyes y la literatura extraña y los usos y el lenguage de otros pueblos se apoderan ampliamente de esta sociedad que reniega de su historia, de esta hija ingrata que afecta desconocer el nombre de su progenitor.

37. CLIMATE AND PRODUCTIONS OF SPAIN.

Con franca y liberal mano Ha tratado á España el cielo, Juntando en ella los dones Que re artió en otros reinos:

Clin emplado y suave, Ni n.../ rígido el invierno, Ni tan ardiente el verano Que quite fuerzas y aliento; Puro el aire y el sol radiente, El cielo claro y sereno, Las corrientes cristalinas, Fecundo y hermoso el suelo.

Los frutos más estimados Los da á la par su terreno, Sin tener que ir en su busca De la tierra á los extremos. Mieses, plantas, yerbas, flores, Cubren sus campos extensos, Y mil preciosos metales La tierra esconde en su seno.

Los montes le dan abrigo, Los ríos frescura y riego, Y á competencia dos mares Llenan de naves sus puertos. Crece el cañamo en sus campos, Nace al par el lino tierno, Da rica seda el gusano, Blando vellón el cordero.

El algodón en sus prados Cual copos de nieve vemos, Mientras la caña se mece Dulce jugo ofreciendo.

38. A. POPULAR POETRY.

El confesor me dice Que no te quiera, Y yo le digo: ¡Ay, padre, Si V. la viera . . .! Luego me ha dicho: Haces bien en quererla Que ya la he visto.

38. B. A MODEST ACTOR.

La segunda mujer de Fernando VII., Doña Amalia de Sajonia fué una señora dotada de un carácter reservado y triste, á quien nadie, ni aun por casualidad, había visto sonreir. Fernando VII., que era la antítesis de su mujer, procuraba distraerla por todos los medios de que podía disponer; pero jamas consiguió que la sonrisa animara el rostro de su esposa.

Una noche la llevó al Teatro del Principe.

Era la vez primera que la reina veía la Casa de tócame Roque y los dos Viejos que de una manera tan magistral desempeñaban Guzmán y Fabiani.

La reina, sorprendida por el gracejo de Guzman, empezó a reir, con asombro de su augusto esposo, como una colegiala.

Muy contento el Rey del cambio operado en el carácter de la

Reina gracias al mérito de Guzmán, mandó que llamasen á éste al palco y le dijo:

"Guzmán, quiero hacerte una gracia, pídeme lo que quieras."

Aunque Guzmán conocía el carácter del Rey y estaba acostumbrado á sus genialidades, no dejó de sorprenderle una magnanimidad tan fuera de tiempo.

"Señor," le contestó, "no me creo merecedor de ninguna gracia porque nada he hecho para que me lo den."

"Cuando el Rey ofrece una cosa no se discute; mis razones tendré para ello. Quiero recompensar tu talento porque has hecho lo que ni yo ni nadie ha podido conseguir hasta hoy, y es que la Reina se ría."

"Pues con haber conseguido tanto me considero suficientemente recompensado," contestó respetuosamente Guzmán.

"Nada," insistió el Rey, "pide algo."

"Pues bien, señor," contestó Guzmán, "ruego a Vuestra Magestad se digne dar orden para que me permita expender las lunetas por una temporada."

Este favor le fue otorgado en el acto.

Si hoy otro actor cualquiera se hallase en el pellejo de Guzmán, es probable que pediría al Rey una Embajada ó la Gran Cruz de Carlos III. libre de gastos.

WRITER.

Singular of the Definite Article and Contracted Forms (Grammar, \$\infty\$ 151-153).

The Personal Pronouns are often omitted when the Subject is sufficiently indicated by the Verb-Ending (Grammar, § 138).

1. La Mancha is [a]* province of Spain. 2. The Don Quixote is the work of Cervantes. 3. Don Quixote was [a] friend of the barber of the village. 4. The name of the squire was Sancho. 5. Rocinante was the horse of the knight. 6. The book is celebrated. 7. The native-land of Cervantes was the province of Spain. 8. [He] was the author of the book. 9. The author gave a name to the work. 10. The squire was not (say, not was) mad. 11. [He] gave the letter to the squire.

2. The Indefinite Article (Grammar, §§ 122-167).

N.B.—There is, there are, hay. He (she, it) has, tiene. They have, tienen.

1. There is water in a well. 2. The frogs sing there. 3. The moon gave a brilliant light. 4. [It] was very dark at the (al) bottom. 5. A frog does-not-walk very well. 6. There is a large bird there. 7. [It] sings in (por) the night. 8. [It] lives in a lake. 9. A poor man has no enemy (say, has not [an] enemy. 10. A crow is almost always black.

^{*} Words contained in square brackets are not to be translated.

3. Feminine of Nouns and Adjectives (Grammar, §§ 88-91).

1. The prosperity of Spain was formerly great. 2. The province of Catalonia is very rich. 3. The good epoch of the Spanish nation was the time of the Emperor. 4. The coast is dangerous when the night is dark. 5. The variety of wheat is great. 6. The kingdom produces a valiant and hardy nation. 7. The north of Spain has a brilliant climate and a rich soil. 8. The Castilian peasant is industrious. 9. The little kingdom of Leon was powerful in former times (say, in the past time). 10. There is a table-land in the centre of the country.

4. Plural of Nouns and Adjectives (Grammar, §§ 75-78).

1. The Moors were nation of the north of Africa. 2. The heroes of the old wars are celebrated. 3. The Cid was one of the most valiant knights of ancient times (say, of the ancient times).

4. The mountains of the Moorish kingdom of Granada are high.

5. The many conquests of the Catholic monarchs are the glory of the country.

6. Charles V. was not [a] native of the province of Spain.

7. The provinces of the mountains remained free for the most part.

8. The soldiers of the Moors were cruel and proud.

9. There are many beautiful cities in the country.

10. The knights of the Cid were the enemies of the conquering Moors.

5. Present and Past Indicative 1st Conjugation (Grammar, § 193).

1. The Moors inhabited the cities near (cerca de) the coast.
2. A part of the race remained free until the time of the Catholic monarchs.
3. The valiant knights fought against the enemies of their religion.
4. The Andalusians almost always sing well.
5. The Moors in their conquests arrived as far as the province of Leon.
6. The Christians gained many victories in various parts of the country.
7. The Spaniards under the yoke of their enemies did not forget their ancient faith.
8. Sometimes the battles lasted

the whole day. 9. After the conquest of Granada many Moors did-not-remain in the country. 10. The Basque race remained free amongst the wars of many centuries.

6. Ser and Estar (Grammar, \$\\$ 183-185).

1. The Cid was sad when he knew (supo) that the husbands of his daughters were cowards. 2. The companions of the Cid were the enemies of the counts of Carrion. 3. The achievements of the Cid are celebrated in the popular ballads. 4. Whilst (mientras que) the hero was alive (en vida) the enemies did-not-conquer the city of Valencia. 5. The doors of the cage of the tame lion were not generally open. 6. The Castilians were glad because of the many conquests of Don Rodrigo. 7. Valencia is a city on (de) the coast of Spain. 8. The soldiers were tired when they arrived at the gate of the city. 9. Many parts of the country were long (say, much time) under the domination of the enemies. 10. There is no (no hay) large lake in the whole of the northern provinces (say, in all the provinces of the north).

7. Use of the Preposition & with the Object (Grammar, \$\\$ 73, 326).

Imperfect Indicative of Yerbs of 1st Conjugation (Grammar, § 193).

1. The Count raised the sword. 2. The Moors used-to-beat the daughters of the enemies. 3. [They] were-awaiting the daughters of the barber. 4. The Castilians inhabit the centre of Spain. 5. [They] do-not-forget the wars of the time of the Moors. 6. The soldiers of the Catholic monarchs conquered many lands. 7. The noises of the battle awoke the heroes. 8. The sight of the knights terrified the enemies of the nation. 9. The emperor raised the glory of his kingdom to a high degree. 10. When the Cid conquered Valencia the natives remained in the city.

8. Haber (Grammar, §§ 182-186) an Tener (Grammar, § 212).

1. The Cid was holding the frontier against the soldiers of the enemies. 2. [He] had a very good horse. 3. The Moors have given the rich city of Valencia to the Christians. 4. [We] have many good friends. 5. The difference of race and of religion has been (sido) the cause of many wars. 6. [We] have gained a victory. 7. The lion had a cage in the court of the house. 8. They had drawn the swords from the sheaths. 9. The horse of the Cid had the name of Babieca. 10. [We] have been (estado) in the battle with the companions of heroes. 11. [Thou] hast gained much glory.

Indicative, Participle, Gerund, and Infinitive of Yerbs of 1st, 2nd and 3rd Conjugation (Grammar, \$\simeg\$ 194-195).

r. The knights divided the lands which (que) they had gained.

2. The champions will defend the cause of the king.

3. The soldier feared the sword of his enemy.

4. The daughters of Rodrigo did-not-live long (say, much time) with their husbands.

5. We will attack our enemies in the lists.

6. The memory of the ancient wars lives still amongst the inhabitants of some (algunas) parts of Spain.

7. The judges said: [We] will allow the battle.

8. [Ye] have conquered a powerful nation.

9. They received the arms which (que) they had lost.

10. We understand that a day has been (sido) appointed for the battle.

10. Pronoun of the 3rd Person with Indicative Mood (Grammar, \$\mathbb{S}\$ 133-137).

. 1. The Cid received his daughters, and sent them to Burgos. 2. The soldiers conquered the Moors in the battle of Hacinas, but the Moors gave them (say, to them gave) many wounds. 3. His knights and squires followed him in the battle. 4. They showed themselves (se) cruel towards (con) the enemies, and treated them badly. 5. The king conquered many cities and gave them to the

soldiers. 6. He said to her: We are natives of the same (*misma*) province. 7. The name of the horse of the Cid was Babieca; he loved it (say, him) greatly. 8. [We] will persuade them (fem.) saying: [Ye] shall receive many riches. 9. [They] take the arms and divide them amongst their champions. 10. She has received the gold which (que) [they] promised to her.

11. Usted, Ustedes (Grammar, § 138*).

1. You (sing.) are [a] friend of the barber. 2. You (plur.) are companions of his grandfather. 3. You (sing.) understand the worthlessness of the counts of Carrión. 4. [They] fear you. 5. All your friends love you (say, all the friends of your grace love him). 6. [He] presented a horse to you. 7. Have you forgotten what he told you? 8. Your grief is very great. 9. His death does not surprise you. 10. [I] have seen (visto) you before.

12. Commands and Prohibitions (Grammar, § 341).

Imperative Mood and Present Subjunctive of the three Conjugations (Grammar, \$\mathbb{S}\$ 193-195).

1. Be (sing.) good and brave. 2. Be (plur.) not proud and cruel. 3. Do (plur.) not leave the swords in the sheaths. 4. Confide (sing.) thy secret to thy friend. 5. Despise (plur.) the calumnies of the base. 6. Fear not (use V.) the cruelty of fortune (say, the fortune). 7. Let us be obedient to the counsels of the wise. 8. Repeat not (use V. plur.) the calumnies of inferiors. 9. Have (tener) patience (paciencia). 10. Let [them] not hasten the ascent.

13. Personal Pronouns and Demonstrative Adjectives (Grammar, §§ 131-135, 147-153).

1. The little-birds are in that nest. 2. Their mother isseeking food for-them. 3. Look (sing.) at them. 4. A little-

shepherd wishes to carry-them-away (*llevar*). 5. Thy mother wishes to-find-thee. 6. Leave-them, cruel peasant. 7. [They] ask help from (a) their mother. 8. Give (a) them to her. 9. Let them escape. 10. The mother does-not-wish to lose them.

14. Relative Pronouns (Grammar, §§ 159-164).

1. The spring is the season of the year which has most gladness. 2. The days which in the winter were short (cortos) are now longer (say, more long). 3. The rivers and streams which at (en) other seasons of the year are often dry (say, often have not water) now fertilise the fields. 4. He who understands the beauty of the spring gives thanks to the Creator. 5. Those who live in towns do not forget the flowers. 6. The snows and the ice which covered (imperf.) the earth have now disappeared. 7. The birds which in the winter were in other countries have now returned (vuelto). 8. The earth gives food to [the] man who fertilises it. 9. They have withstood the power (say, to the power) of the king who conquered them. 10. This month is the one that I love most.

15. **Yerbs used with a Reflexive Pronoun** (Grammar, §§ 224-228).

Irregular Yerb ir, to go (Grammar, §§ 212-213).

1. The peasants went to the fields. 2. The angels carried off the child in [their] arms. 3. The cradle remained (use, quedarse) empty. 4. The fields covered themselves with (de) grass. 5. The child raised itself in its bed. 6. You found yourself (use, V.) without protection on the earth. 7. These houses have been sold (say, have sold themselves) to-day. 8. [They] pitied us (use, compadecerse de). 9. The children were bathing in a lake. 10. The men rejoice (say, gladden themselves) at (con) the return of the spring.

16. Irregular Yerbs Class I. A. and II. A. (Grammar, № 199, 202-3, obs. 2).

1. The earth shows its gladness. 2. The flowers begin to spring. 3. [He] sows barley and wheat in the fields. 4. The wind moves the leaves of the trees. 5. The king governs the provinces of the kingdom. 6. In some countries it rains almost every day (say, all the days) in winter. 7. The birds do not generally (say, are not wont) to sing when the sky is dark. 8. The men confess their cruelty. 9. The fields stretch out (extenderse) on all sides. 10. The bird returns frequently to its nest.

17. Adjectives and Pronouns which drop their final vowel before their Noun Masculine or its Adjective

(Grammar, \$\\$92, 123, 129 obs., 168).

1. The horseman had a good horse. 2. The first bull was not good. 3. When [I] saw him for the first time (vez) he was still very small. 4. The autumn is the third season of the year. 5. One day we remained in the city. 6. No man knows the day of his death. 7. Some Englishman has said (dicho) that the bull-fights ought not to be permitted in any (ningun) civilised country. 8. The first king of the Spaniards after the battle of Tarifa was Don Pelayo. 9. This year has been a bad one (say, bad). 10. The matador had distinguished himself in the last bull-fight.

18. Possessive Adjectives and Pronouns (Grammar, §§ 140-146).

1. This room is yours (de V.). 2. Carry that letter to my house. 3. The recruits were-leaving their village. 4. Your grief is not equal to mine. 5. Our horses are-waiting-for us; yours have have not arrived yet. 6. They left their swords on the field of battle. 7. This girl is your father's niece (say, the niece of your father). 8. They say that the city is not in your (plur.) province. 9. [He] was-wishing to go to his mountains. 10. What (cómo) is your name?

19. Demonstrative Adjectives and Pronouns (Grammar, \$\\$\ 147-151).

1. This is not my house. 2. That (neut.) is not the truth. 3. This is what (lo que) I was-wishing-for. 4. These books are not so good as thy brother's (say, those of thy brother). 5. Of the two kings the former was good, the latter bad. 6. That is not the manner to (de) gain friends. 7. [He] told me that this [man] was the hero of that battle. This illness is less serious than that (la) which I had the last year (say, the year past). 9. These men are scoundrels; those are not so (say, no lo son). 10. This (neut.) that they say, they have heard from their friends.

20. Verbs taking a Dative and an Accusative (Grammar, § 331). Irregular Verbs—dar, decir, traer (Grammar, § 212).

1. I will-tell you a story. 2. The soldiers gave a promise to the king. 3. They brought us many captives. 4. [I] wish to ask you something (una cosa). 5. He asked us if it was true. 6. The war gave them hopes of gaining (ganar) their liberty. 7. The king has promised you many things. 8. They will give us that which they have promised. 9. [He] told them many important secrets. 10. You have given us a promise which you will never fulfil.

21. Redundant Pronouns (Grammar, §§ 138†, 146).

1. She told me * (emphat.) that the story was true. 2. I have seen you * many times before. 3. I will tell your sister * what you have told me.* 4. To him * they gave all the captives of the war. 5. He asked my friends * if they had seen me. 6. I saw you * and your sister in the street to-day. 7. You and your brother were with me when I said to him * that I should return. 8. I do not like (querer) him * (emphat.) nor his brother. 9. They were looking at thee * whilst the procession was passing through the street. 10. If they do not wait for us * we must wait for them.*

^{*} Use the Redundant Pronoun.

22. Neuter Pronouns (Grammar, \$\\$ 587, 163; Hacer, \\$ 212).

1. That is not true. 2. He told us what he was going to do.
3. [They] told us all this yesterday. 4. The council gave its opinion that this was a brave action. 5. It may (puede) be so, but I did not know it. 6. They have told us what is-going-on (pasar). 7. [It] was you who did this. 8. When [he] saw what they were doing he left them. 9. All those who were present saw it. 10. I was not talking of that.

23. Definite and Indefinite Articles before Nouns in a-, haaccented (Grammar, § 153, and obs., 168).

1. Don Quixote's housekeeper (say, the housekeeper of Don Quixote) was-wishing to burn his books. 2. [He] had a good estate. 3. The eagle is the king of [the] birds. 4. The soul of [the] man lives always. 5. The niece of Don Quixote was a friend of the housekeeper. 6. In Spanish cities [the] water is sold (se vende) in the streets. 7. The wing of a bird is one of the most beautiful works of nature (la naturaleza). 8. This is a very bad action.

24. The Definite Article for Possessive Adjective

(Grammar, § 615).

1. [They] have taken-away my horse. 2. They bathed their wounds in the stream that ran (imperf.) through the field of battle. 3. If they catch you they will cut-off your ears. 4. He broke his leg. 5. He allowed [them] to take-away his sword, 6. They gave him a wound in his head. 7. [They] stole the gold from his pocket (bolsillo). 8. We will wash our hands. 9. They have taken-off their cloaks (capa).

25. **Se** = **le**, **les** (Grammar, § 137).

1. We have told it to them. 2. When Bernardo asked his

father from the (al) king he did not give him to him. 3. If they write to-me what they wish I will arrange it for them. 4. The man was carrying a cloak, and [they] took it away from him. 5. [They] gave the money for the daughters, and I sent it to them at their house. 6. He had gained two swords, and he confided them to her. 7. If they wish to know my opinion I will tell it to them.

26. Subjoined Pronouns (Grammar, §§ 137*, 670).

Querer—poder, § 212.

1. They wanted their saucepan, and the gipsy would not giveit-them. 2. He began to tell-them that it had a hole. 3. He
could not return-it to his friend because he had lost it. 4. They
answered saying-to-him: Give-it-to-us. 5. He wished to-take-awayfrom-them what they had lent him. 6. He declared that he had
not seen it (say, not to-have-it seen). 7. They brought those who
had seen him carry-it-off. 8. We have some horses; we wish tolend-them-to-you (plur.). 9. They gave me the frying-pan and
then wished to-take-it-away-from-me. 19. I do not wish to-tell-itto-thee.

27. Subjoined Pronouns (Grammar, § 670, etc.).

1. [He] went-off to the war with the recruits. 2. [I] told-them that they had blamed him without cause. 3. [They] presented-him in the council of the king. 4. We saw-him pass (infin.) through the streets of the city. 5. [They] sell-them (masc.) at ten centimes apiece. 6. Lope de Vega was [a] great poet: he was called (say, called-himself) Prodigy of Nature. 7. [They] carried us to a city the name of which (use, cuyo) was Madrid. 8. When your sisters arrived [I] saw-them enter into the house. 9. The Goths used to marry (say, marry-themselves with) women of their nation. 10. Many Moors became (say, made-themselves) good Christians after the conquest of Granada.

28. Irregular Verb—poner (§ 212). Reflexive form used as a Voice (Grammar, § 226, 452).

1. Granada was reconquered at the end of the 15th century.
2. [It] was said that Luis de Granada was the most celebrated son of that beautiful city.
3. The poor are wont to be treated with too much severity.
4. They were saved by [a] miracle.
5. He was called the friend of the poor.
6. A battle was commenced between the two armies.
7. The child will be brought to the palace.
8. A means was arranged by which he might (pudiera) be educated.
9. The slender sustenance was divided amongst the poor.
10. [The] fame is acquired by bravery and good counsel.

29. Recapitulation of Pronouns (Grammar, § 131-165).

1. Tell me what happened to the Count of Benavente with his page. 2. If [I] remember [I] will tell it you. 3. His pages feared him much. 4. They made a bet amongst themselves that one of them would not go to give him a box-on-the-ear. 5. The boy went and give it to him. 6. He said to him: Why did you do that? 7. [I] wished to knock down a spider from your neck. 8. Did you knock it down? 9. I killed it in order that it might not do (hiciese) harm to you. 10. What shall I say to her? 11. If she asks him, let him tell her it.

30. Comparison of Adjectives (Grammar, §§ 119-120).

1. The path ascended (*imperf*.) by a very difficult slope of the mountain. 2. Amongst the peaks the wind was colder than before. 3. This was the most beautiful view that presented itself to us. 4. The guide ascended to the higher peaks. 5. [He] was braver than we. 6. [We] had already walked more than five hours. 7. You took off your coat because the atmosphere was very-cold. 8. The village was further off than (*de lo que*) we had thought. 9. The first part of the ascent was very-rough. 10. We are still more tired to-day than we were when we left the village.

31. Indefinite Pronouns (Grammar, §§ 166-169).

1. A certain student returned to his village. 2. His name was Mr. So-and-so. 3. [They] all asked him for a sermon. 4. [He] said: [I] know nothing. 5. They said, any man can preach. 6. Nobody knew what he was going to say. 7. A certain [man] answered: Some know it and some do not know it. 8. Such things do not happen often. 9. None of the neighbours drew much advantage (provecho) from his sermon. 10. Life is such as we have made it.

32. Position of the Adjective as Attribute (Grammar, §§ 677-680).

1. Fray Luis lived in the romantic and beautiful city of Granada. 2. He is not to be despised (say, to despise) in this prosaic and positive age. 3. The watchman does not abandon his important task. 4. During the cold nights of winter his walk is monotonous. 5. He lives in a poor house. 6. The bright moon watches over him. 7. The small reward of labour is his necessary repose. 8. The advocate is the defender of the public safety. 9. The defender of the country has a heroic and romantic mission. 10. The careless householder left his door open.

33. Questions (Grammar, § 344). Irregular Yerbs Class IV. A., III., VI. B., § 211.

1. What will you (plur.) give me if I go to the gate of the city? 2. Who wants to know what happened to-day? 3. Why did the page give a box-on-the-ear to Don Rodrigo de Pimental? 4. When shall we know the result of the battle? 5. Where have you been all this time? 6. Are you seeking-for the nests of the little-birds? 7. Of what colour is that hat? 8. Do they know the road to (a) the mountain? 9. Shall we flee from the enemy or shall we fight? 10. Can you tell me the name of the gentleman who went-out of the room?

34. Affirmation and Negation (Grammar, §§ 176, 657).

1. The poor man will never return. 2. Nobody has seen such incivility and boorishness. 3. [It] cannot cost them any trouble to do this. 4. We believe that they will not take it ill. 5. Never have [I] seen a woman so proud. 6. I will not go to ask security from (á) anybody. 7. They shall not mock me without cause. 8. They had never seen any of my relations. 9. Nothing of the kind (say, nothing of that); I will not give you anything. 10. No stranger knows well the habits of Madrid.

PREPARATIONS FOR EXERCISES 1-10.

1. DON QUIXOTE.

El Castellano, the Spanish language La Mancha, a province of Spain no, not es, (it) is dificil, difficult muy, very parecido, similar latin, Latin francés, French más, more, most famoso, famous libro, book Don Quijote, Don Quixote era, was nombre, name autor, author obra, work grande, large, great caballero andante, knight errant pobre, poor hombre, man

patria, native land provincia, province central, central de, of España, Spain barbero, barber pueblo, village, people amigo, friend dió (he, she, it) gave escudero, squire zagal, peasant lugar, place, hamlet por, for, on account of agudeza, sharpness ingenio, wit carta, letter á, to sobrina, niece amo, master divertido, amusing

2. THE FROGS.

hay, there is, there are un, una, a, an pozo, well cerca de, near to casa, house tiene, (he, she, it) has fondo, bottom

loco, mad

profundo, deep y (é), and oscuro, dark alli, there familia, family rana (plur. -as), frog su (plur. -sus), his, her, its, their

2. THE FROGS (continued).

vida, life alegre, cheerful cantan, (they) sing todo, all, whole dia, day parte, part noche, night color, colour blanco, white negro, black voz, voice agradable, agreeable cuervo, crow casi, almost cantaban, (they) were singing á, at, by luz, light brillante, brilliant luna, moon á veces, at times, sometimes andan, (they) walk por, over, through campo, field, country

pero, but cuando, when están, they are fuera, out, outside agua, water tienen, (they) have enemigo, enemy formidable, formidable pájaro, bird cigueña, stork pico, beak largo, long agudo, sharp tan, as, so bien, well como, as animal, animal nocivo, harmful aunque, although feo, ugly en, in laguna, lake siempre, always

3. SPAIN.

tierra, land
rico, rich
hermoso, beautiful
mucho, much
diversidad, variety
clima (masc.), climate
centro, centre
país, country
meseta, table-land
costa, coast
peligroso, dangerous
tiempo, time
pasado, past

reinado, reign
emperador, emperor
época, epoch, period
gloria, glory
Castellano, Castilian
antiguo, ancient
antes, formerly
reino, kingdom
pequeño, small
especialmente, especially
norte, north
Castilla la Vieja, old Castile
produce, produces

3. SPAIN (continued).

trigo, wheat bueno, good cebada, barley nación, nation español, Spanish, Spaniard fué, was poderoso, powerful comercio, commerce

entonces, then, at that time importante, important ahora, now comerciante, commercial Catalñua, Catalonia valiente, brave sufrido, hardy trabajador, industrious

4. SPAIN (continued).

fueron, (they) were Moros, Moors Africa, Africa guerra, war entre, between, amongst raza, race religión, religion ciudad, city fué, (he, she, it) was último, last conquista, conquest soberbio, overbearing hacia, towards vencido, conquered uno, one héroe, hero célebre, celebrated don, Sir llamado, called generalmente, generally padre, father (plur. parents) natural, native noble, noble son, (they) are

rev, king cathólico, catholic eran, (they) were emprendedor, enterprising mucho, much (plur, many) ocasión, occasion soldado, soldier despues de, after victoria, victory se mostraron, they proved themselves á menudo, often cruel, cruel por la mayor parte, for the most part montaña, mountain permanccieron, (they) remanded libre, free mientras (que), whilst otro, other parte, part estaban, (they) were bajo, beneath yugo, yoke vencedor, conqueror, conquering

5. THE SPANIARDS.

misma, same carácter (plur. caracteres), character habitantes, inhabitants costumbre, custom, manner

diferencia, difference varios (plur.), different, various

5. THE SPANIARDS (continued).

este (fem. esta), this resultar, to result hasta, up to, as far as cierto, certain punto, point suelo, soil producto, produce que, who, which, that habitar, to inhabit grave, grave formal, polite nunca, never olvidar, to forget dignidad, dignity personal, personal ganar, to gain para, for cristiano, Christian despues de, after andaluz, andalucian al contrario, on the contrary bullicioso, noisy

cántar, to sing charlar, to chatter Bascongado, basque Asturiano, Asturian Gallego, Galician quedar, to remain dominación, domination dos, two durar, to last siete, seven siglo, century, age con, with compañero, companion pelear, to fight en. on frontera, frontier contra, against fe, faith llegar, to reach, arrive muerte, death conquistar, to conquer otra vez, again (lit.), other time

6. THE CID.

crónica, chronicle
poema (masc.), poem
número, number
considerable, considerable
romance, ballad
tratar de, to treat of
hechos, deeds
campeador, champion
juglares, glec-men
fiesta, holiday
popular, popular
hazaña, exploit
conde, count
primero, first, former

marido, husband
cobarde, coward
traidor, traitor
yerno, son-in-law
habitación, room
león, lion
manso, tame
jaula, cage
patio, court
desear, to wish
dar, to give
prueba, proof
cobardia, cowardice
cansado, tired

6. THE CID (continued).

durmiendo, sleeping silla, chair puerta, door abierto, open á causa de, because of calor, heat hora, hour siesta, siesta (Lat. sexta)

7. THE CID (continued).

soltar, to loose con motivo de, for the purpose of espantar, to frighten esperar, to await fiera, wild beast saltar, to jump por, through ventana, window buscar, to seek seguridad, safety ruido, noise dispertar, to wake vista, sight peligro, danger levantar, to raise se, himself despacio, slowly donde, where

sacar, to draw out espada, sword vaina, sheath avanzar, to advance brazo, arm llevar, to carry enfadado, angry entrar, to enter sala, room burla, trick pues, for azotar, to beat maltratar, to maltreat para, in order tomar, to take venganza, vengeance de, on suegro, father-in-law

8. THE CID (continued).

tener, to have, to hold
haber, to have (auxiliary)
apreciar, to value
arma, weapon
por, on account of
trabajo, labour
costar, to cost
alcanzar, to gain, obtain
ayuda, help
ambos, -as, both
puño, hilt
engastar, to inlay

oro, gold
piedra, stone
precioso, precioùs
dado, given
notar, to notice
maldad, worthlessness
aquel (fem. aquella), that
afición, affection
quejar, to complain (se quejó, complained)
delante, before, in front of
buen, good

8. THE CID (continued).

dispuesto, ready llevar, to bring, carry dote, dowry señalar, to appoint sitio, place para, for

9. THE CID (continued).

consentir en, to consent to devolver, to return recibir, to receive temer, to fear así, thus entregar, to give up porque, because creer, to believe, think evitar, to avoid tambien, also cobrar, to recover dijo, (he, she, it) said mi (plur. mis), my pero, but pagar, to pay todavia, ret crueldad, cruelty cometer, to commit en, on luego, then regalar, to present presente, present

causa, cause comprender, to understand que, that preciso, necessary dijeron, (they) said valedores, champions deber, to owe (no deben, ought not) permitir, to allow coger, to take, seize lanza, lance coso, lists juez, judge (juez del campo, umpire of the fight) repartir, to divide campo, field of battle arremetir á, to attack contrario, adversary vencer, to conquer perder, to lose echado, cast out, exiled vivir, to live memoria, memory gente, people

10. COUNT FERRANT GONZALEZ.

amar, to love
Ilevar, to lead
vez (flur. veces), time
tratar, to treat
á casa, at home
ejército, army
cerca, near
marchar, to march

defender, to defend

capitán, captain
persuadir, persuade
diciendo, saying
enfermo, ill
herida, wound
pasado, past
llaga, sore
necesitar, to need

10. COUNT FERRANT GONZALEZ (continued).

descanso, rest
fuerza, strength
contestar, answer
señor, lord, master, sir
anterior, former, anterior
palabra, word
siguieron, (they) followed
manera, manner
fuerte, strong
valeroso, valorous
inspirar, to inspire
sin, without

ánimos, spirits, courage
tal, such
carácter, character
sobre, upon, over
cortar, to cut
camino, road
Musulman, Mohammedan
ya, already
subyugar, to subdue
civilizar, to civilise
mundo, world

SPANISH-ENGLISH VOCABULARY.

A

á, to, at, by á casa de-, to -'s á causa de, because of á la par, equally al contrario, on the contrary al juzgar, in judging á mano, at hand á meundo, often á pico, perpendicular, precipitous á poco . . . de, shortly after, a short . . . after á veces, at times abandonar, to abandon abhorrecer, to hate abierto, open abrigo, shelter abogado, advocate abrigar, to shelter abuela, grandmother abuelo, grandfather abultar, to make much of abundante, abundant acabarse, to come to an end acabar, to end (acabo de-, I have just --) academia, academy académico, academic acción, action acento, accent aceptar, to accept

acera, pavement acerca, about, with regard to acercar, to draw near acertar, to hit off, chance acometer, to attack acomodar, to fit up, repair acompañamiento, accompaniment acompañar, to accompany acordar, to agree acordarse de, to remember acostumbrar, to accustom acto, act actor, actor acudir, to assist achacoso, invalid, feeble ademán, bearing admirar, to surprise adquirir, to acquire advertir, to warn afectar, to affect afición, affection afligir, to afflict Africa, Africa agobiar, to weigh down agradable, agreeable agradar, to please, delight agricultura, agriculture agua, water aguardar, to await agudeza, sharpness águila, cagle (58)

agujero, hole agudo, sharp ahora, now ahuyentar, to put to flight aire, air ajeno, of, or belonging to another ala, wing, brim (of a hat) alabar, to praise Albión, Albion alborotar, to disturb, startle alcanzar, to gain, obtain alegre, cheerful, gay alegría, joy alemán, German algo, something algodón, cotton alguno (algun), -a, some aliento, strength, force alimento, food aliviar, alleviate alumbrar, to light alli, there alma, soul alto, high, tall alumbrar, to light, shine on alzar, to raise ama, housekeeper, governess, mistress amar, to love ambiente, air ambos, -as, both amigo, friend amistad, friendship amo, master amor, love amparar, to protect amparo, protection ampliamente, fully anciano, ancient, old ancho, broad andaluz, Andalucian andar, to walk

ángel, angel animal, animal animar, to light up ánimo, soul ánimos, spirits, courage antepasado, ancestor anterior, former antes, before, formerly antes, on the contrary, rather antiguo, ancient, old-fashioned antitesis, antithesis añeio, obsolete añadir, to add apegado, bordering apetito, appetite apoderarse, to gain possession apoyo, assistance aprender, to learn apresurar, to hasten apuesta, bet apuro, difficulty aquel (fem., aquella), that aquél, that one aqui, here árabe, Arabic araña, spider árbol, tree ardiente, burning arma, weapon armada, fleet armar, to arm arrancar, to tear arreglar, to arrange arremetir á, to attach arrepentido, repentant arrimo, protection, support arrojar, to cast, hurl arroyo, stream ascua, ember asegurar, to assure así, thus

asistir, to assist asombro, surprise áspero, rough Asturiano, Asturian asunto, subject, affair atención, attention atento, attentive aterrar, to appal atmósfera, atmosphere augusto, august aun, even aun, still aunque, although aurora, dawn ausente, absent austero, austere autor, author autoridad, authority autorizar, to authorise avanzar, to advance ave, bird avergonzarse, to be ashamed ayuda, help ayudar, to help azorado, distressed azotar, to beat

B.

badila, little shovel
bajar, to descend
bajo, low, beneath
Baleares, Balearic Islands
banco, bench
bañar, to bathe
barbero, barber
Bascongado, Basque
bastante, sufficient, pretty (adv.)
bastón, stick, baton
batir, to beat
beber, to drink
benéfico, beneficient

besar, to kiss bien, well bienandanza, happiness, good fortune bienestar, comfort bilis, bile bisabuelo, great-grandfather blanco, white blancura, whiteness blando, soft boca, mouth bosque, wood, grove brasero, brazier brazo, arm bribón, rogue brillante, brilliant brillar, to shine brillo, brilliance brotar, to bud, spring up bueno (buen), good bullicioso, noisy burla, joke, trick burlarse de, to mock busca. search buscar, to seek

C.

caballero, gentleman
caballero andante, knight-errant
caballo, horse; á caballo, on horseback
cabeza, head
cabo, end; al cabo, at last
cada, each
caer, to fall
caja, box, frame
calentar, to heat
calidad, quality, property
calor, heat
calumnia, calumny
calle, street
cama, bed
cambio, change

caminar, to journey camino, road campanario, clock tower Campeador, Champion campesino, countryman campo, field, country canción, song cansado, tired cantar, to sing canto, song caña, cane, sugar cane cañamo, hemp capa, cloak capitán, captain capear, to incite with a cloak captura, capture cara, face carácter (plur., caracteres), character carbonizar, to char, scorch carcel, jail, prison cardenal, cardinal cargar, to load, burden carta, letter casa, house casa de campo, country house casa de huéspedes, boarding house casamiento, marriage casar con, to marry to casi, almost caso, case, chance castellano, Spanish, the S. language Castilla la Vieja, Old Castile casi, almost casualidad, chance Cataluña, Catalonia católico, catholic causa, cause; á causa de, because of cautivo, captive cebada, barley celaje, vapour célebre, celebrated

celestial, heavenly ceniza, ash céntimo, centime central, central centro, centre ceñir, to gird on cerca, near; cerca de, near to cercano, near cercar, to surround, besiege cerco, siege cerebro, brain cerrar, to close cetro, sceptre ciego, blind cielo, sky, heaven ciencia, science cierto, -a, certain, a certain cigueña, stork cinco, five circular, circular circumstancia, circumstance ciudad. citv civilizar, to civilise civilización, civilisation claro, clear clima (masc.), climate cobarde, coward, cowardly cobardiá, cowardice cobrar, to gain, recover coger, to take, seize cogida, capture cojo, lame colegiala, schoolgirl colgar, to hang colocar, to place, plant Colón, Columbus color, colour combate, combat comedia, play comer, to eat comerciante, commercial

comercio, commerce cometer, to commit comida, dinner como, as, like ¿ cómo? how? what? compadecer, to commiscrate compañerito, little companion compañero, companion comparar, to compare competencia, rivalry completo, complete comprar, to buy comprender, to understand, comprise con. with con motivo de, for the purpose of conceptistas, euphnists conciencia, conscience conde, count condenar, to condemn, sentence confesar, to confess confesor, confessor confiar, to confide confuso, confused conjurar, to bring to nothing conmigo, with me conocer, to know conquista, conquest conquistar, to conquer conseguir, to attain, bring about consejo, advice, council consentir en, to consent to conservación, preservation conservar, to preserve considerable, considerable considerar, to consider consigo, with him(self) consistir, to consist consuelo, consolation contar, to count, relate contento, pleased contestar, to answer

contigo, with thee contorno, contour, en contorno, round about contra, against contrario, adversary; al contrario, on the contrary contribuir, contribute convento, convent convergente, converging convertir, to convert copa, cup; cf. sombrero copo, flake, tuft corazón, heart cordero, lamb, sheep corredor, passage correr, to run corrida de toros, bull-fight corriente, current, stream cortar, to cut, cut off corte, court, parliament, capital corto, short, young, scanty cosa, thing coso, lists costa, coast costar, to cost costumbre, custom, manner crecer, to grow, to increase crecido, lofty, tall, swollen creer, to believe criado, scrvant Criador, Creator criar, to bring up crimen, crime cristalino, crystal cristiano, Christian crónica, chronicle cruel, cruel crueldad, cruelty cruz, cross cual, which, like cualquiera, any, some or other

cuan, how cuando, when cuarto, apartment a quarter cuatro, four cubrir, to cover cuchillo, knife cuenta, account cuento, story cuerpo, body cuervo, crow cuidado, care cuitado, unhappy culpar, to blame cumbre, summit cumplir, to fulfil cuna, cradle, origin cuyo, -a, whose

Ch.

chaqueta, jacket charlar, to chatter chico, small, boy chimenea, fire-place

D.

daño, harm, damage dar, to give, to strike; darse por consider oneself as dar á entender, to give to understand de, of, on, by de suerte que, so that debajo de, below, beneath deber, to owe (debo, I ought) decaer, to fall down, decay decir, to say, tell declarar, to declare defender, to defend defensa, defence defensor, defender, champion degollar, to cut the throat

dejar, to allow, cause dejar de, to fail to, to omit delante, before, in presence of delicia, delight demandar, to demand demasiado, too, too much dentro de, within derecho, right derrocar, to knock down desafio, duel desalguilado, unlet, vacant desaperecer, to disappear descanso, rest, resting-place desconocer, to ignore descortés, rude descubrir, to discover, disclose descuidado, careless desde, from desdén, disdain desear, to desire desdicha, misfortune desempeñar, to carry out, perform desenvainar, to unsheath desgracia, misfortune desgraciado, unfortunate desinteresado, disinterested desnudo, naked, denuded despacho, study despacio, slowly despejo, frankness despertar, to waken despreciar, to despise despues de, after desvalido, helpless desventurado, unfortunate detener, to detain; detenerse, to pause devolver, to give back día (mas.), day diálogo, dialogue diario, daily diccionario, dictionary

diciembre, December dicha, happiness dicho, said, the aforesaid diferencia, difference dificultad difficulty dificil, difficult dignarse, to condescend dignidad, dignity dinero, money Dios, God discutir, to dispute disgusto, annoyance dispertar, to awaken disponer, to arrange, to dispose dispuesto, ready, prepared disputa, discussion, dispute distancia, distance distinción, distinction distinguir, to distinguish distraer, to amuse diversidad, variety divertido, amusing dividir, to divide drama, drama dolor, pain, grief dolorido, woeful dominación, domination dominar, to dominate don, gift don, Sir Don Quijote, Don Quixote donde, where ¿ dónde ? where? dondequiera, wherever you will dormir, to sleep dos, two dosis, dose, part dotar, to endow dote, dowry duda, doubt dulcemente, sweetly

duración, duration, length durante, during durar, to last, endure durmiendo (dormir), sleeping

E.

é (y), and echar menos, to miss echar, to throw, cast out; echar á . . ., to begin to . . ., set edad, age edición, edition efecto, effect ejército, army él, ella, ello, he, she, it el, la, lo (pl., los, las), the elevado, lofty embajada, embassy embargo, see, sin embelesar, enchant embustero, rogue, deceiver emperador, emperor empezar, to begin emprendedor, enterprising empresa, undertaking en, in, on, into en derredor, round about en tanto que, whilst encargar, to charge encarnado, red encendido, glowing encender, to kindle encerrar, to shut up, confine encima de, upon, above encontrar, to find, meet encuentro, ir á-encuentro, to go to meet . . .

meet . . .
enemigo, enemy
enderezar, to straighten
endurecer, to harden

enfadado, angry enfadarse, to be angry enfermedad, illness enfermo, ill engañar, to deceive engastar, to inlay entablar, to commence entender de, to understand about enterar, to inform entero, entire entierro, funeral entoldar, to cover, vault, overhang entonces, then, at that time entrada, entrance entrar, to enter entre, amongst, between; entre tanto, in the meanwhile entrecortar, to interrupt

entrecortar, to interrupt
entregar, to give up
envolver, to wrap up
época, epoch, period
error, mistake, fault
escala, ladder, scale
escarbar, to move the ashes of the

hrasero, q.v. escarcha, sleet escena, scene esclavitud, slavery escoger, to choose esconder, to hide escribir, to write escudero, squire escudo, shield escuela, school ese, -a, that esfera, sphere espada, sword espacio, space, extent espantar, to frighten España, Spain español, Spanish, Spaniard

esparcimiento, leisure especialmente, especially especie, species, kind espectáculo, spectacle espejo, mirror esperanza, hope esperar, to wait, hope, expect, await espíritu, spirit esposa, wife esposo, husband esquina, corner establecer, to establish estación, season estado, state estar, to be estarse, to remain éste, this one este, this estimado, esteemed estómago, stomach estrecho, narrow estrecho, strait estudiante, student estudiar, to study eterno, eternal evitar, to avoid, prevent exagerar, to exaggerate excelente, excellent exclamar, to exclaim exigir, to exact existencia, existence existir, to exist exótico, exotic, foreign expeler, to emit expender, to dispose of explicar, to explain exprimir, to express extender, to stretch out extenso, broad extrangero, foreigner extrañar, to be surprised at

extraño, foreign, strange extraordinario, extraordinary extremo, extreme, edge

F.

fácil, easy facilidad, ease faja, sash faltar, to be lacking faltar de, to lack fallar, to give sentence fallo, sentence fama, fame familia, family famoso, famous farolillo, little lantern fatiga, fatigue favor, favour, help fe, faith fecundar, to make fertile fecundo, fruitful felicitación, congratulation feo, ugly feroz, ferocious fertil, fertile fertilidad, fertility fertilizar, fertilise fianza, guarantee fiar, to trust, entrust fiera, wild beast fiesta, holiday figura, face figurar, to imagine, figure fin, end; en fin, finally finalmente, finally flor, flower fondo, bottom forastero, stranger forma, shape formal, polite formidable, formidable

fortaleza, strength fortuna, fortune forzar, to oblige foso, moat francés, French franco, free franqueza, freedom frecuentemente, frequently fregata, frigate freire, brother (of religious order) fresco, fresh frescura, freshness, coolness frio, cold frontera, frontier frusteria, trifle fruta, fruit fruto, fruit, produce fuego, fire fuelle, bellows fuente, fountain fuera, outside fuera de tiempo, untimely fuero, privilege, rights fuerte, strong fuerza, strength fugitivo, dim, fugitive Fulano, So-and-so fumar, to smoke funcionario, functionary

G.

gabán, coat
gaceta, gazette
gálico, Gaulish
gallego, Galician
gana, appetite, desire
ganado, flock
ganar, to gain
garito, gambling-house
gasto, expense
gato, cat

general, general generalmente, generally genialidad, geniality gente, people gentil, elegant gentilhombre, gentleman gitano, gipsy gloria, glory gobernante, governor gobernar, to govern godo, Goth gorro, cap gótico, gothic gozar de, to enjoy gracejo, wit gracia, favour gracias, thanks gracioso, gracious, amusing, pleasing grande (gran.), large, great grandeza, grandeur grato, pleasant grave, grave gravedad, severity grito, call, ery grosería, rudeness guarda, guard, guardian guardar, to guard, preserve, keep guerra, war guerrero, warlike guia, guide guiar, to guide gusano, worm gustar, to please gusto, pleasure

H.

haber, to have (auxiliary)
haber de, to be bound to, destined to
habitación, room
habitacioncilla, little house
habitante, inhabitant

habitar, to inhabit hábito, habit, dress hablador, talkative hacer, to do, make hacerse, to become hacer falta, to be lacking hacia, towards hacienda, estate, fortune halagüeño, flattering hallar, to find hambre, hunger hasta, up to, as far as, even, until hay, there is, there are hazaña, exploit hé aquí, etc., here is hecho (perf. part. pass., hacer) hecho, deed herida, wound hermana, sister hermano, brother hermoso, beautiful hermosura, beauty héroe, hero heróico, heroic hielo, ice hidalguía, noble feeling hijo, son (plur., children) historia, history, story hogar, hearth hoja, leaf holandés, Dutchman hombre, man hondero, slinger honor, honour hora, hour, time horror, horror hospital, hospital hoy, to-day huésped, guest huérfano, orphan huir, to flee

humanitariamente, humanely hurtar, to steal

I.

ideal, ideal iglesia, church igneo, firy ignorar, to ignore igual, equal igualdad, equality imaginación, imagination imitar, to imitate impasible, unmoved impeler, to impel, compel imperio, empire impetuoso, impetuous importancia, importance importante, important importar, to concern importunación, importunity impreso (part., imprimir), to print incivilidad, incivility indiferente, indifferent indigena, indigenous indiscreto, indiscreet infame, infamous inferior, inferior influencia, influence influir, to inspire influjo, influence infundir, to infuse ingenio, genius, wit inglés, English ingrato, ungrateful inmortal, immortal inocencia, innocence insistir, to insist inspirar, to inspire instrumento, instrument insultar, to insult insulto, insult

intención, purpose, mood, feeling interceder, to intercede interés, interest invencible, invincible invierno, winter ir, to go; irse, to go off; voy á . . ., I am going to . . .; ir, with gerund, to keep . . . ing

jamas, never, ever jaula, cage joven, young, youth juez, judge (-del campo, umpire of battle) juglar, glee-man jugar, to play juzgar, to judge jugo, juice juntar, to join, assemble junto, near jurar, to swear juventud, youth

L. La Mancha, a province of Spain labio, lip labrar, to till, plough lado, side ladrón, robber lago, lake lágrima, tear laguna, lake lanza, lance lanzón, lance largo, long lástima, pity, gricvous sight latin, Latin lavar, to wash liberación, liberation liberal, liberal libertad, liberty

libertar, to free libre, free libro, book limite, boundary limpiar, to clear, clean lino, flax literatura, literature lectura, reading lejano, distant lejos, far, distant lengua, language león, lion letargo, lethargy levantar, to raise levita, coat, frock-coat ley, law loco, mad lograr, to succeed, attain lomo, ridge luciente, shining lucirse, to distinguish oneself luego, immediately, then; luego que, as soon as lugar, place, hamlet luna, moon

luneta, stall (in a theatre) luz, light

Ll.

llaga, sore llamar, to call; llamarse, to be called llegar, to reach, arrive llenar, to fill llevar, to carry, lead, wear llevar á mal, to take ill llover, to rain Iluvia, rain

M.

madrugar, to get up early magestad, majesty mágico, magic magistral, masterly

magnanimidad, generosity mal, evil ,, badly maldad, worthlessness maltratar, to maltreat malvado, evil doer mandar, to order, send manera, manner; de manera que, so that manifestar, to express mano (fem.), hand mansión, dwelling manso, tame mantilla, mantilla mañana, morrow, morning, early mar, the sea marchar, to march marcharse, to go off marido, husband marqués, marquis marquesa, marchioness marzo, March más, more, most mas, but matador, killer, swordsman matanza, slaughter matar, to kill materia, matter, subject material, material mayor, greater, greatest mecerse, to wave medio, half means middle, midst mediodía, South mejor, better, best melancólico, melancholy memoria, memory menos, less, except mensagero, messenger

merecedor, deserving

mérito, merit, desert mes, month meseta, table-land metal, metal meter, to put, place mezclar, to mingle mezquino, mean, trifling mi (plur., mis), my miedo, fcar miembro, member, limb mientras (que), whilst mies, harvest, corn mil, thousand militar, military mio, -a, mine mirar, to look at misión, mission, duty mismo, same, self, very mochila, knapsack moderado, moderate modesto, modest modo, manner momento, moment monótono, monotonous mónstruo, prodigy montaña, mountain montañés, mountaineer, of the moun-

tains
monte, mountain
monumento, monument
moreno, dark
Morfeo, Morpheus
morir, to die
moro, Moor, Moorish
mostrar, to show
motivo, motive, reason
mover, to move
moza, girl
muchacho, boy
mucho, much (plur., many)
mudo, mute

mueble, piece of furniture
muerte, death
muerto (perf. pass. part., morir)
mujer, woman, wife
muletilla, crutch
mundo, world
muralla, wall
murmurar, whisper
Musulman, Mohammedan
muy, very

N.

nacer, to be born
nacional, national
nación, nation
nada, nothing
nadie, nobody, anybody
naranja, orange
natural, disposition

natural, native naturaleza, nature naturalmente, naturally navaja, knife nave, ship navegación, voyage navio, ship necesario, necessary necesitado, needy necesitar, to need necio, silly negar, to deny negro, black, villainous ni, nor, not even nido, nest nieve, snow ninguno, -a, none, any, no niño, child nivel, level no, not, no noble, noble nocivo, harmful

noche, night
nombrar, to name
nombre, name
norte, north
nosotros, -as, we
notable, notable
notar, to notice
noticia, news, knowledge
nube, cloud
nublar, to veil, cloud
nuestro, -a, our
nuevo, new
número, number
nunca, never

0.

ó, or obediente, obedient objeto, object obligar, to oblige obra, work obrar, to work ocasión, occasion ocaso, west occidente, west ocuparse, to interest oneself ocurrir, to occur, happen ofender, to offend, attack ofrecer, to offer, present oido, ear, hearing oir, to hear ojo, eye olvidarse de, to forget operar, to bring about, cause oprimir, to oppress ora . . . ora, at one time . . . at another orden, order

orden, order
oriental, oriental
oro, gold
oscuro, dark

otorgar, to grant otra vez, again otro, other

P.

padecer, to suffer padre, father pagar, to pay, reward page, page pais, country pájaro, bird pajarillo, little bird palabra, word palacio, palace palco, box of a theatre paletó (Fr., paletot), great-coat pálido, pale palomar, dove-cote palpar, to touch with the hand pan, bread pantorrilla, calf of the leg para, for, in order to paraguas, umbrella parar, to stop parecer, to appear, seem opinion parecido, similar pared, wall pariente, parent, relation parte, part pasado, past pasar, to go through ,, to pass, happen pasar de, to exceed paseo, walk paso, step; al paso que, whilst pasto, food pastorcillo, little shepherd patio, court patria, native land pecador, sinful

pecho, breast pedir, to demand pegar, to strike, stick pelea, battle pelear, to fight peligro, danger peligroso, dangerous pellejo, skin pena, trouble, gricf penar, to grieve pendiente, slope penetrar, to penetrate peor, worse, or worst pequeñez, smallness pequeño, small perder, to lose pérdida, loss permanecer, to remain permitir, to permit pero, but perra, dog persecución, persecution persona, person, appearance personage, personage personal, personal persuadir, to persuade pertenecer, to belong pesado, heavy pesar, grief; á pesar de, in spite of pescozón, box on the ear pescuezo, neck peso, weight pestelencial, poisonous piar, to chirp picador, horseman pico, beak, peak pie, foot piedra, stone pierna, leg pieza, piece, apiece pila, font

pipa, pipe Pirineos, Pyrences placer, pleasure planta, plant playa, shore plaza, bull-ring, square población, population, town pobre, poor pobrecita, poor little one poco, little (plur., few); poco á poco, little by little poema (masc.), poem poesia, poetry poeticamente, poetically poder, to be able; no puedo menos de . . ., I cannot help . . . poder, power poderoso, powerful politicamente, politically poner, to place, name ponerse, to become por, for, by, on account of, over, through por consiguiente, consequently porfiar, to insist, declare porque, because porteria, the gateway, lodge pos, en pos, behind posible, possible positivo, positive postrero, last postura, attitude pozo, well prado, mcadow, field Prado, the park at Madrid preciar, to value preciarse de, to pride oneself on precio, price precioso, precious preciso, necessary predicar, to preach

pregunta, question preguntar, to ask, enquire premio, reward prenda, pledge, treasure prendar, enchant prender, to capture, seize presenciar, to be present at presente, present prestar, to lend, afford, render pretensión, pretention primavera, spring primero, first, former primitivo, primitive prima, cousin primo, cousin principiar, to commence prisa, hurry, pressure privado, intimate probablemente, probably probar, to prove, to try, attempt proceder, to proceed procesión procession procurar, to attempt, try producir, to produce producto, product profesión, profession profundo, deep progenitor, progenitor promesa, promise prometer, to promise promulgar, to promulgate pronto, soon propietario, proprietor propio, -a, own proponer, to propose prosaico, prosaic provenir, to result, proceed provincia, province provisión, provision prueba, proof, trial publicar, to publish

público, public
pueblo, village, people
puerta, door, gate
puerto, port
pues, well, since, then
puesto que, seeing that
púlpito, pulpit
punta, point
purificar, to purify
punto, point, moment
puño, hilt
puramente, purely

Q.

que, who, whom, which, that
,, as, than, that; for, for then
¿qué tal? how?
¿qué? what? ¿qué van á ser? what
 will become of them?
quejarse, to complain
quemar, to burn
querer, to wish, be willing, love
quien, who, he who
¿quién? who?
quieto, quiet
quimera, squabble
quinto, recruit
quitar, to take away

R.

rabiar, to be wild with rage radiente, radaint rana, frog rapar, to wear threadbare ratero, pickpocket rato, period rayo, ray raza, race razon, right, reason recibir, to receive recinto, circle, enclosure

recompensa, reward recompensar, to reward reconciliarse, to make peace reconocer, reconnoitre reconocimiento, recognition, gratitude reconquistar, reconquer recordar, to recall reducir, to reduce referir, to recount reflejar, to reflect refrescar, to refresh refugio, refuge regalar, to present región, region regir, to rule reinado, reign reino, kingdom reir, to laugh relativo, relative religión, religion religioso, religious reloj, clock remedio, remedy renegar, to disown reñido, hotly contested renir, to contest, struggle repartir, to divide repente, de repente, suddenly, of a sudden repetir, to repeat reposo, repose

reservado, reserved
resguardar, to guard
resistir á, to resist
respectivo, respective
respirar, to breathe, inhale
resplandor, glow
responder, to answer, rejoin
restos, remains
resultar, to result, turn out
retrógrado, retrograde

rey, king rezagado, loitering rico, rich riego, watering rigido, harsh río, river 10bo, robbery roca, rock rogar, to beg romance, ballad romancesco, romantic romper, to break, cleave roncador, snoring rostro, face ruido, noise ruina, ruin

S.

saber, to know sabio, wise sacar, to draw out sacar ventaja, to surpass sacerdote, priest sacrificar, to sacrifice Sajonia, Saxony sala, room salir, to go out salón, saloon, drawing-room saltar, to jump, hop, spring up salvage, barbarous salvar, to save San Jorge, St. George sangre, blood sartén, frying-pan satisfecho (part., satisfacer), to satisfy se (reflex), self, himself, herself, itself, themselves se = le, les (dat. sing. and plur. of él ella) secreto, secret

seda, silk

seguir, to follow, continue segun, according, according as, according to segundo, second seguridad, security seguro, safe, secure, sure semblante, face sembrar, to sow sementera, sown corn semilla, seed sencillo, simple senda, footpath seno, breast sensible, delicate sentarse, to sit down sentir, to regret, feel señal, signal, trace señalar, to appoint señor, lord, master, Sir señora, lady señoría, highness ser, to be sereno, watchman, adj. elear sermón, sermon servicio, service servidor, servant servir, to serve setecientos, -as, seven hundred severo, severe si, if sí, yes siempre, always siendo (gerund, ser) siesta, siesta (Lat., hora sexta) siete, seven; las siete, seven o'clock siglo, century, age significar, to signify, mean siguiente, following silla, chair simpatía, sympathy sin, without; sin embargo, nevertheless

siquiera, even sitio, place soberbio, overbearing sobrevivir, to survive sobre, upon, as to, over sobrecoger, to seize, invade sobrina, niece socialmente, socially sociedad, society socorrer, to succour, help sol, sun soldado, soldier solemne, solemn soler, to be accustomed; se suele, it is customary solo, alone, single sólo, only soltar, to loose sombrero, hat; sombrero de copa, top hat sonante, mal sonante, ill-sounding sondar, to sound, explore sonreir, to smile sonrisa, smile soplar, to blow soporifico, soporific sorprender, to surprise sosegar, to tranquilize sosiego, tranquility su (pl. sus), his, her, their, your suave, mild súbdito, subject subida, ascent subir, to mount, go up sublime, sublime subyugar, to subdue suceder, to happen suegro, father-in-law suelo, soil, ground sueño, sleep suerte, lot, chance

suficientemente, sufficiently
sufrido, hardy
suizo, Swiss
sumo, supreme
suponer, to suppose
suspender, to raise, suspend
sustento, food
sustituir, to replace
suyo, -a, his, hers, its, theirs; los
suyos, their party

T.

taberna, tavern tal, such, the said . . certain man talento, talent tambien, also tan, as, so tanto, -a, so much, so many tarde, late (noun), afternoon tarea. task techo, roof temer, to fear temible, formidable temor, fear templar, to moderate temporada, time tendencia, tendency tener, to have, to hold terreno, ground terrestre, terrestrial terrible, terrible tez, complexion tiempo, time, weather tienda, tent tiernamente, tenderly tierno, tender tierra, land tino, care; sin tino, aimlessly tipicamente, typically típico, typical

titulo, title todavia, yet, still todo, all, whole; del todo, entirely tomar, to take tomo, volume tonterías, silly things tormenta, storm tornar, to turn torno, en torno, around toro, bull torre, tower torrente, torrent tos, cough toser, to cough trabajador, industrious, worker trabajo, labour trage, costume, clothes traer, to bring traidor, traitor tranquilamente, quietly tranquilidad, tranquility trapo, rag trastornar, to disturb, derange tratar, to treat, have dealings with tres, three trigo, wheat tristeza, sadness tu (plur.), tus, thy tú, thou túnica. tunic Turco, Turk tutor, guardian

U.

último, last
universo, universe
uno,-a,a,au,one(plur.,some,several);
la una, one o'clock
usado, customary, usual
uso, custom, use
usted (plur., ustedes), you, your grace

V.

vacio, empty vaina, sheath valedor, champion valer, to be worth; más vale, it is hetter valeroso, valorous valiente, brave valor, value, valour valle, valley vanidoso, vain vapor, vapour, steam varios, various vecindario, neighbourhood vecino, neighbour vellón, fleece vencedor, conqueror, conquering vencer, to conquer vencido, conquered vender, to sell venenoso, poisonous venganza, vengeance venida, arrival venir, to come, become ventana, window ver, to see verano, summer veras, de veras, truly, seriously verdad, truth verdadero, true verdear, to become green verdura, green plants vergonzante, shamefaced vergonzoso, ashamed vestigio, tracc

vestir, to clothe, but on vez, time, turn; en vez, instead; de vez en cuando, from time to time vicio, vice, indolence victoria, victory vida, life · viento, wind viejo, old vigilar, to watch over vista, view, sight vistoso, brilliant viuda, widow vivir. to live volar, to fly volver, to return: volver á -, to again; volverse, to turn round voz. voice

Y.

vuelta, return; dar la vuelta á, to go

y (é), and
ya, already
yacer, to lie
yendo (gerund of ir)
yerba, grass
yerno, son-in-law
yo, I
yugo, yoke

round

vuestro, -a, your

Z.

zagal, peasant zapato, shoe

ENGLISH-SPANISH VOCABULARY.

a, an, un, una abandon (to), abandonar able (to be), poder achievement, hazaña acquire (to), adquirir action, acción advantage, provecho advocate, abogado Africa, África after, despues de against, contra age, siglo alive, en vida all, todo, -a allow (to), permitir almost, casi already, ya always, siempre amongst, entre Andalucian, Andaluz angel, angel answer (to), contestar any, cualquier " algun, ningun anybody, alguien, nadie anything, algo, nada apiece, pieza appoint (to), señalar arm, brazo arms, arma

army, ejército arrange (to), arreglar arrive (to), llegar as, como; as far as, hasta ascend (to), subir ascent, subida ask (to), demandar ask for (to), pedir ask a question, preguntar assure, asegurar at, en, á atmosphere, atmósfera attack (to), arremeter å author, autor autumn, otoño await (to), esperar awake (to), despertar

bad, malo (mal), -a badly, mal ballad, romance barber, barbero barley, cebada base, infame Basque, Bascongado, -a bathe (to), bañar battle, batalla be (to), estar ser beat (to), azotar

(78)

beautiful, hermoso, -a beauty, hermosura because, porque because of, á causa de become (to), hacerse bed, cama principiar, empezar begin (to), (irreg.) believe (to), creer bet, apuesta bird, pájaro black, negro blame (to), culpar book, libro boorishness, grosería bottom, fondo box on the ear, pescozón boy, muchacho brave, valeroso bravery, valor break (to), romper bright, brillante brilliant, brillante bring (to), traer brother, hermano, bull, toro bull-fight, corrida de toros burn (to), quemar

C.

cage, jaula
called (to be), llamarse
calumny, calumnia
captive, cautivo
careless, descuidado
carry (to), llevar
carry off (to), llevarse
Castilian, castellaño
Catalonia, Cataluña
Catholic Monarch, Rey Católico
catch, coger

cause, causa celebrate (to), celebrar celebrated, célebre centime, céntimo centre, centro century, siglo certain, cierto champion, valedor Charles, Carlos child, niño christian, cristiano Cid (the), El Cid city, ciudad civilise, civilizar climate, clima cloak, capa coast, costa coat, gabán cold, frío colour, color commence (to), empezar (irreg.) companion, compañero confide (to), confiar conquering, conquistador conquest, conquista confess (to), confesar (irreg.) cost (to), costar council, consejo counsel, consejo count, conde country, país court, patio cover (to), cubrir coward, cobarde cradle, cuna Creator, Criador crow, cuervo cruel, cruel cruelty, crueldad cut off (to), cortar

D.

dangerous, peligroso, -a daughter, hija day, dia death, muerte declare (to), asegurar defend (to), defender defender, defensor degree, grado, punto despise (to), despreciar difference, diferencia difficult, dificil disappear (to), desaparecer distinguish, lucir divide (to), repartir do (to), hacer domination, dominación Don Quixote, Don Quijote door, puerta draw (to), sacar during, durante

E.

eagle, águila
ear, oreja
earth, tierra
educate, criar
emperor, emperador
empty, vacío, -a
end, fin
enemy, enemigo
Englishman, inglés
enter, entrar
epoch, época
equal, igual
escape (to), escapar
estate, hacienda

F.

faith, fe fame, fama

far, lejos father, padre fear (to), temer fertilise, fertilizar, fecundar field, campo fifteenth century, siglo quince fight, pelear find (to), encontrar first, primero (primer), -a five, cinco flee (to), huir flower, flor follow (to), seguir food, alimento for, por, para ,, for the most part, por la mayor parte forget, olvidar former, anterior; the former . . . the latter, aquél . . . éste formerly, antes fortune, fortuna free, libre friend, amigo frog, rana from, de frontier, frontera frying-pan, sartén fulfil (to), cumplir

G.

gain (to), ganar
gate, puerta
generally, generalmente
gentleman, caballero
girl, muchacha
give (to), dar
glad, alegre
gladness, alegría
glory, gloria
go (to), ir

go off (to), irse
go out (to), salir
gold, oro
good, bueno (buen), -a
govern (to), gobernar
grandfather, abuelo
grass, yerba
great, grande
greatly, mucho
grief, tristeza, pena
guide, guia

H.

habit, costumbre hand, mano. happen (to), suceder hardy, sufrido, -a harm, daño hasten (to), apresurar hat, sombrero have (to) (auxiliary), haber have, hold (to), tener he, she, it, they, él, ella, ello, ellos, ellas he who, quien, el que head, cabeza hear (to), oir help, favor, ayuda hero, héroe high, alto, -a himself, herself, itself, yourself, themselves, se his, her, its, their, su (plur., sus) hold (to), tener hole, agujero horse, caballo horseman, picador hour, hora house, casa householder, vecino housekeeper, ama husband, marido

I.

I, yo ice, hielo if, si illness, enfermedad important, importante in, en incivility, incivilidad industrious, trabajador inferior, inferior inhabit (to), habitar inhabitant, habitante into, en its, su (plur., sus)

J.

judge, juez

K.

kill (to), matar king, rey kingdom, reino knight, caballero knock down (to), derrocar know (to), conocer (irreg.), saber (irreg.)

I.,

labour, trabajo
lake, lago
land, tierra
large, grande
last (to), durar
last, postrero (postrer)
leaf, hoja
leave (to), dejar
leg, pierna
lend (to), prestar
let (to), dejar
letter, carta
life, vida
light, luz

lion, león
lists, coso
little, pequeño
little bird, pajarillo
live (to), vivir
long largo
look (to), mirar
lose (to), perder
love (to), amar, querer (irreg.)

M.

mad, loco make (to), hacer man, hombre manner, manera many, muchos, -as marry (to), casar (con) matador, matador means, medio memory, memoria mine, mío, -a miracle, milagro mission, misión mock (to), burlarse de monarch, rey money, dinero monotonous, monótono month, mes moon, luna Moor, moro moorish, moro most, más mother, madre mountain, montaña move (to), mover (irreg.) much, mucho, -a my, mi (plur., mis)

N.

name, nombre nation, nación

native, natural native land, patria nature, naturaleza near, cerca; near to, cerca de necessary, necesario neck, pescuezo neighbour, vecino nest, nido never, nunca niece, sobrina night, noche nobody, nadie; no -, ningun noise, ruido none, ninguno, -a north, norte not, no nothing, nada now, ahora

0

obedient obediente
of, de
often, á menudo
old, viejo, -a, antiguo, -a
on, por
one, uno, una
one (the), one (that), el que
open, abierto
opinion, parecer
order (in order to), para
other, otro, -a
our, nuestro, -a
owe (to), deber

P.

page, page
palace, palacio
part, parte_
pass (to), pasar
past, pasado, -a
path, senda

patience, paciencia peak, pico peasant, zagal persuade, persuadir pity (to), compadecer pocket, bolsillo poet, poeta poor, pobre popular, popular positive, positivo powerful, poderoso, -a preach, predicar present, presente present (to), presentar, regalar procession, procesión prodigy, mónstruo produce (to), producir promise, promesa promise (to), prometer prosaic, prosaico prosperity, prosperidad protection, amparo proud, soberbio, -a province, provincia

R.

race, raza
rain (to), llover (irreg.)
raise (to), levantar
receive (to), recibir
recruit, quinto
reconquer (to), reconquistar
rejoice (to), alegrarse
relation, pariente
religion, religión
remain (to), quedar
remember, acordarse (irreg.)
repose, reposo
repeat (to), repetir
result, resultado
return, vuelta

return (to), volver (irreg.)
return = give back (to), devolver
reward, premio
rich, rico, -a
riches, riqueza
river, rio
road, camino
romantic, romancesco, -a
room, cuarto
rough, áspero, -a
run (to), correr

S.

sad, triste same, mismo, -a say (to), decir (irreg.) save (to), salvar scoundrel. bribón season, estación secret, secreto security, fianza see (to), ver seek (to), buscar sell (to), vender send (to), enviar serious, grave sermon, sermón severity, severidad sheath, vaina shepherd, pastor short, corto, -a show (to), mostrar side, lado sight, vista sing (to), cantar sister, hermana sky, ciclo slender, corto slope, pendiente snow, nieve so, tan

So-and-so, Fulano soil, suelo soldier, soldado some, alguno (algun), -a ,, unos, -as something, algo sometimes, à veces soul, alma sow (to), sembrar (irreg.) Spain, España Spanish, español, -a spider, araña spring, primavera spring up (to), brotar squire, escudero steal (to), hurtar, robar still, todavía story, historia stranger, forastero stream, arroyo street, calle stretch (to), extender (irreg.) student, estudiante such. tal surprise (to), sorprender sustenance, alimento sword, espada

T.

table-land, mescia
take (to), tomar
take away (to), quitar
take ill-(to), tomar å mal
take off (to), quitar
tame, manso
task, tarea
tell (to), decir
ten, diez
terrify (to), atemorizar
thanks, gracias
that (conj.), que

that (demons.), aquel, aquella the, cl, la, lo, los, las there, alli there is, there are, hay think, pensar third, tercero (tercer), -a this (pron.), éste, ésta, ésto this (adj.), este, -a thou, tie through, por thy, tu (plur., tus) time (= occasion), vez time, tiempo tired, cansado, -a to, a to-day, hoy too much, demasiado towards, hacia, con town, ciudad treat (to), tratar tree, arbol true, verdadero, -a truth, verdad two. dos

U.

understand (to), comprender under, bajo until, hasta

V.

valient, valeroso variety, diversidad various, varios, -as very, muy victory, victoria view, vista village, pueblo

W.

wait for (to), esperar

walk (to), andar walk, pasco want (to), querer (irreg.) war, guerra wash (to), lavar water, agua watch over (to), vigilar watchman, sereno we, nosotros well, bien well, pozo what? ¿qué? what (= that which), lo que wheat, trigo when, cuando where? ¿dónde? which, que, el (la, lo) cual whilst, mientras que who, quien who? ¿quién? whole, todo, entero whose, cuyo, -a

why? ¿porqué?
wind, viento
wing, ala
winter, invierno
wise, sabio, -a
wish (to), querer
with, eon
without, sin
withstand, resistir ú
woman, mujer
wont (to be), soler (irreg.)
work, obra
worthlessness, maldad
wound, herida
write (to), escribir

Y.

year, año
yesterday, ayer
yet, todavía
yoke, yugo
you, Usted, Vd, V
your, su de V







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The publishers (Messrs. SWAN SONNENSCHEIN & Co., LTD Paternoster Square, London; The Macmillan Co., New York) beg to call attention to the completion of the series of Parallel Grammars, which now includes Grammars of Greek, Latin, English, French, German, Spanish, Danish, and Welsh. This undertaking, on which the editor and a large staff of collaborateurs have been engaged for a number of years, has attracted the favourable notice of teachers both at home and abroad, and the series has been introduced either wholly or in part into many schools and colleges of the first rank: it is hoped that an even larger amount of favour may be accorded to it now that the series is complete.

Uniformity of Terminology and Uniformity of Classification are the distinguishing marks of this series; all the Grammars are constructed on the same plan, and the same terminology is used to describe identical grammatical features in different languages. The terminology employed is such as to command general acceptance, having been accepted and approved by the Grammatical Society—a society which was formed in 1886 for the express purpose of drawing up a scheme suitable for use in teaching different languages side by side, and which numbers among its members many eminent teachers from all parts of the United Kingdom and America. The principle of selection is that the existing stock of grammatical terms is sufficient for its purpose, if used economically; and the editor has been able to carry out his scheme without the introduction of new or unfamiliar Those who are acquainted with the chaos which has hitherto reigned, and the bewilderment which is caused to pupils by the gratuitous use of two or three different terms where one

would suffice, will appreciate the labour which has been devoted to the simplification of terminology in the series. But the editor and his collaborateurs have not limited themselves to a reform of terminology. Far more than this has been done. The whole classification of the facts of language for the purposes of Syntax has been rendered more scientific, and at the same time more intelligible, by the adoption of a common point of view; and much attention has been given to the concise and accurate statement of rules, and to the exclusion of all that merely burdens without enlightening the pupil.

The principle of Uniformity in Grammar, first carried out in the Parallel Grammar Series, has been formally adopted by the German Ministry of Education (*Lehrpläne und Lehraufgaben*, Easter, 1892), and is thus approved as both scientifically and practically sound by the highest educational authorities. But at present England is the only country which possesses a series in which these principles are carried out.

The Grammars are accompanied by Exercise Books, entitled READERS AND WRITERS, based on the following principles:—

1. The Reader is the centre of instruction. Each passage in it is designed (i.) to have a unity and interest of its own, sufficient to engage the attention of the pupil; (ii.) to exhibit, so far as circumstances permit, one dominant grammatical feature. Forms which cannot be understood grammatically without more knowledge than the pupil possesses at a particular stage are not altogether excluded, but they are treated as isolated words, and are simply translated (without grammatical explanation) in the Vocabulary or Preparations.

The Reader thus lends itself to the methodical learning and practising of grammar. Grammatical facts presented in concrete form in an interesting context are easily understood and remembered, and form the basis of that more complete and systematic knowledge which can only be acquired from a Grammar.

2. The Writer is based upon the subject matter and vocabulary of the Reader, and gives systematic practice in the dominant grammatical feature under consideration. The pupil is early introduced to the writing of continuous passages; these are at first built up out of separate sentences of easy construction, but gradually assume the character of connected prose in the proper sense of the term. No meaningless sentences or fragments of sentences are employed.

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Reading, Writing and Grammar thus go hand in hand, and the knowledge acquired in each department is immediately utilized in the others. In this point, too, the system worked out by the Editor and his collaborateurs coincides in all its essential features with the best results of foreign experience.

3. The courses are so arranged as to present to the pupil the important before the unimportant, the less difficult before the more difficult. Grammatical details are reserved until the main outline of grammar has been mastered.

4. The terminology and classifications of the Parallel Grammars are employed throughout the Readers and Writers.

The method briefly indicated above is applied to all the languages ordinarily taught in schools, the teaching of which may thus be organised and concentrated on a uniform basis.

For list of the Grammars and Readers in the Series see p. XVI.

SELECT OPINIONS ON THE SERIES AS A WHOLE.

"If it were only for starting a new point of view at a time when the market is flooded with grammars in which the same things are over and over again repeated, the Editor and his collaborateurs would deserve our gratitude. But for much more solid reasons this attempt deserves all encouragement. It marks a new departure, and is a real advance. Any one of these grammars may be used separately by student or teacher. They may be used with still greater advantage in combination."-The late H. NETTLESHIP, Corpus Professor of Latin in the Univ. of Oxford.

"Obviously, this parallel method has great advantages, not only because it avoids waste of effort in learning mere terminology, but because it gives facilities for the comparison of the different languages with regard to structure and idiom. . . . In general execution all these grammars are of exceptionally high merit."-H. BRADLEY, Jt. Ed. Murray's English Dict. (Academy).

"Professor Sonnenschein's conception of a series of Parallel Grammars was a happy one, and the execution of it on a large scale is a distinct service to the progress of grammatical science. The Latin Grammar and the Greek Grammar show exceptional acumen and exceptional fairness of judgment, qualities not often combined in one man."-W. G. HALE, Head Professor of Latin in the University of Chicago; Jt. Ed. of the Classical Review.

"I welcome the new series of 'Parallel Grammars' as a real advance in the direction of clear thought, brevity, so far as brevity is possible, and riddance of that superfluous naughtiness which refuses to call the same things by the same names."—C. Colbeck, M.A., Assistant Master at Harrow (Journ. of Education).

"I fully approve of your attempt to introduce something like harmony into the teaching of ancient and modern languages, and heartily sympathise with the object you have in view."—The late Rev. H. A. HOLDEN, M.A., LL.D., Examiner in London Univ.

"The series of *Parallel Grammars* is the first attempt to get rid of the perplexities and misunderstandings arising from the inconsistent terminology employed in the grammars of different languages."—The Rev. J. B. MAYOR, Litt.D., late Editor of the *Classical Review*.

"There can be no doubt that this system, if it can be satisfactorily carried out, will save much time to the teacher and much perplexity to the pupil."—P. GILES, M.A., Fellow and Lecturer of Emmanuel College, and Reader in Comparative Philology in the University of Cambridge (Classical Review).

"After recommending the Parallel Grammar Series in many quarters, I cannot remember any one who was disappointed, or to whom the working out of the same system through various languages did not come as something of a revelation, for which they were intensely grateful. I am sure that no teacher who had once tried the effect of your arrangement of Conditional Sentences as against the traditional arrangement could be blind to the superiority of the former."—W. H. SECKER, M.A. Oxon., Aysgarth School, Yorkshire.

"We have for some years been using the 'Parallel Grammars' and 'Readers and Writers' intended to be studied along with them. We were led to introduce these text-books from a sense of the soundness of the educational principles on which they were based; experience has now taught us to value them also for the care and consistency with which these principles are carried out. We are convinced that it is an incalculable gain to the cause of systematic instruction in our school that we are using books which enable us to preserve uniformity in the grammar teaching of the languages, as well as to connect coherently translation and composition with this grammar teaching."—The Rev. A. Jamson Smith, M.A., Headmaster of K.E.S., Camp Hill, Birmingham.

"The recognition of the fact that the fundamental principles of grammar are common to all languages constitutes a conspicuous

merit of Sonnenschein's Parallel Grammar Series."—Professor FREDERIC SPENCER, in his Chapters on the Aims and Practice of Teaching (p. 88).

"It is with more than an ordinary sense of appreciation that we notice this really remarkable series of books. The very conception of so novel and difficult an enterprise would in itself be noteworthy. But the conception has been carried out with such signal skill and care, that the result may be said, with no exaggeration, to constitute an epoch in the history of our educational literature. These grammars will, in fact, convert what has been a perplexed wandering through a tangled forest into a secure journey through a well mapped-out country."—Birmingham Daily Gazette.

"The adoption of uniform methods of teaching must result in an enormous saving of time and energy for both teachers and taught."—Catholic Times.

"We have had frequent occasion to express our opinion of the various volumes in this very useful series, and of the general features which characterize them all; their spirit and system are now so well known to all teachers that it is hardly necessary to repeat those observations. The principle of familiarising a pupil with passages for translation before he has mastered many details of grammar, of bringing him to a knowledge of rules through the language from which experience collects them, rather than equipping him with a mass of words and forms long before he meets them in the literature—this principle is gradually growing to be more and more widely acknowledged as a sound one.

Few can doubt the very great advantage of having some general principles established, which can be illustrated in different languages, either by way of similarity or contrast. It is on this system of proceeding from the known to the unknown that the Parallel Grammar Series is based."—Educational Review.

FOREIGN OPINIONS ON THE SERIES AS A WHOLE.

This Series is unique in its kind, so far as I know. We in Germany have nothing similar. At the Berlin School Conference (December, 1890) Schiller spoke on the point, maintaining that we ought to have Parallel Grammars, in connexion with the question how instruction might be simplified by improvements in method. The new Prussian Scheme of Instruction of 1891 lays it down that 'in the choice of a Latin Grammar attention should be paid to its being not too different in its whole plan and construction

from the Greek Grammar which is to be used side by side with it: (p. 23); and again, 'in the choice of an English and French Grammar, care should be taken that they are not too different in their plan and construction, and that the terminology be here the same as in other languages' (p. 37). Though the term 'Parallel Grammars' is not here employed, yet the idea is the same as that which lies at the basis of the admirable 'Parallel Grammar Series,' edited by Sonnenschein. It is his merit to have been the first to carry out with brilliant success the principle of simplifying grammatical terminology, and, above all, of employing the same terminology in all the languages learned in schools. In my pamphlet called Solved and Unsolved Problems of Method (Berlin, Springer, 1892), I reckoned the question of Parallel Grammars as still unsolved for Germany, and assigned to Sonnenschein the credit of having solved it for England. I now repeat what I there said. We in Germany have only to take the English 'Parallel Grammar Series' as a model, and to learn from Sonnenschein how to construct a similar series for our own country. He has shown that parallelism involves no revolution in terminology, but, on the contrary, that it is possible to make the old established terms serve the purpose, if they be properly and economically used. The whole system is excellent, and may be most warmly recommended to the attention of all those who are interested in the production of a series of Parallel Grammars."-W. MANGOLD, Ph.D., Professor in the Askanisches Gymnasium, Berlin. (Translated.)

"An organic unity of grammars, such as Sonnenschein's series, is as yet lacking in Germany, although it would indisputably be of great service."—Dr. J. Sitzler, in Wochenschrift für Klassische

Philologie (Translated).

"A year ago I expressed my unqualified approval of the Parallel Grammar Series; since then my admiration for it has only increased, in proportion as I have more fully understood the principles on which it is based and their application. Mr. Sonnenschein has deserved well of his country in taking the initiative in this work, which he has succeeded in carrying to a happy issue. Shall we ever have a similar series for our own country? That day, the teaching of languages will have taken an immense step forward."—Dr. J. Keelhof, Professor at the Athénée Royal, Tongres, Belgium; Revue de l'instruction publique (Translated).

GREEK GRAMMAR.*

"It is no exaggeration to say that the position of this book is quite *unique*. . . . For brevity, lucidity, general accuracy, and consistency of opinion, we know of no book on Greek Syntax in English that can be compared to this."—*Educational Review*.

"We are glad to welcome and to recommend, if the book requires it after three years' test, Professor Sonnenschein's second edition of his *Greek Accidence*. We had the pleasure of drawing attention to its merits on its first appearance, and having used it ourselves for the purpose of practical teaching, we can testify still more strongly to its value. One of its superlative merits is that a student can use it without the aid of a teacher to explain the explanation, and yet with all this clearness and conciseness, there is a fulness of information which leaves nothing to be desired on any important point."—*Educational Review*.

"I have found it *singularly* interesting, admirable in clearness and throwing real light (as it seems to me) on some perplexing points of Syntax."—S. H. BUTCHER, M.A., LL.D., Professor of Greek

in the University of Edinburgh.

"I hold and have often expressed the opinion, that for Attic Accidence and Syntax yours is absolutely the best school grammar extant."—GILBERT MURRAY, M.A., Professor of Greek in the University of Glasgow.

"Your Greek Accidence has been in use here for five years, and we wish to say that we have found it invaluable as combining the most recent results of research into pure Attic forms with an admirable arrangement for practical teaching. Its method and completeness, we have no hesitation in saying, render it superior to any other Greek Grammar for school purposes. The list of irregular verbs and the appendix on accents have proved especially useful."—C. D. Chambers, M.A., Oxon.; E. C. Owen, M.A., Oxon., Assistant Masters at Bromsgrove School.

"The reviewer believes it his duty to record, his opinion that

^{*} A Supplement to the Accidence has just been added (Sept., 1898), containing irregularities in declension and comparison, and serving also as an index to the nouns and adjectives. This will be bound up with the Accidence, but may also be had separately; see p. XVI.

this is the best book of the kind with which he is familiar. For system, plan, graphic presentment, and accuracy of exposition, it is admirably adapted for school use; its method is that of the future. The Accidence combines completeness and accuracy in such a way as to make it indispensable to teacher and learner alike. The Syntax marks a new departure from accepted routine: too much praise cannot be bestowed on the method adopted and the excellent manner in which it has been developed in detail. Its framework is a $\kappa \tau \hat{\eta} \mu a \dot{\epsilon} s \dot{\epsilon} \dot{\epsilon} \dot{\epsilon}$, admitting of improvement without substantial alteration."—The Rev. J. Donovan, M.A., late Professor of Classics in Stonyhurst College (Classical Review).

"The adaptation to the present state of knowledge seems most judiciously carried out."—D. B. Monro, M.A., Provost of Oriel

College, Oxford.

"Prof. Sonnenschein's Greek Grammar is admirably clear in its arrangement, and, at the same time, comprehensive in its scope. All that is unimportant and exceptional is duly subordinated to the typical and normal forms. The work deserves to be extensively used in all English-speaking countries."—J. E. Sandys, Litt. D., Public Orator in the University of Cambridge.

"I have constantly used Professor Sonnenschein's Greek Grammar ever since it came out, and it appears to me distinctly the best Greek Grammar I know for daily use. It is wonderful to find so much information contained in a book of such small bulk, and yet presented in an interesting form. It is an admirable piece of work, and a constant help to the University teacher."—G. R. Scott, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Merton College, Oxford.

"Prof. Sonnenschein's Greek Grammar is admirably adapted for teaching purposes. The information is presented in a manner at once lucid and exact, and the student who advances to more elaborate works will find that he has nothing to unlearn."—P. GILES, M.A., Fellow and Lecturer of Emmanuel College, and Reader in

Comparative Philology in the University of Cambridge.

"Excellent both in plan and execution. It has the advantage of others in being simple, to the point, and running on a broad gauge line that suits all the cognate languages. By turning to account the previous familiarity which boys are bound to have with general Grammar and the system of Latin Grammar, you have made their path easier towards learning Greek; and everything is so clear and precise that the stupid ones have little excuse left except that of disinclination."—J. Y. SARGENT, M.A., late Fellow and Tutor of Magdalen College, Oxford.

"This is far the best *Greek Accidence* that I have ever had to deal with; the conspectus of the Verbs, each on its own page, is admirable."—The Rev. E. D. STONE, M.A., of Broadstairs, late Assistant Master at Eton College.

"The Master of the Sixth Form here has found that the Greek Syntax supplies a distant want."—J. E. King, M.A., Head Master

of Manchester Grammar School.

"I like the book very much and think it ought to have a wide circulation. You have got a wonderful amount into it and expressed it all in very clear and concise terms."—H. RICHARDS, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Wadham College, Oxford.

"The idea and principles of this series thoroughly commend themselves to me."—F. CHATTERTON RICHARDS, M.A., Fellow of Hertford College, Oxford, and Prof. of Greek in Univ. Coll., Cardiff. "Superior to anything of the kind I have as yet used or seen."

-W. G. RUSHBROOKE, LL.M., Cantab.

"I am sure the labour of learning Greek would have been much less to me if I had had such a book."—F. C. CONYBEARE, M.A.,

Fellow of Univ. Coll., Oxford.

"Not only the best handbook of the day for reference, but also, so far as concerns the ordinary needs of teachers and students, beyond all question the most luminous and really adequate digest of modern scholarship."—W. H. SECKER, M.A., Oxon, Aysgarth School, Yorkshire.

"Admirable both in design and execution, and it ought to have a tremendous circulation."—W. Peterson, M.A., Oxon., LL.D.,

Principal of the MacGill University, Montreal.

"It is just the sort of book I believe in for school use. It groups the essentials in convenient order, without verbiage. It deals with facts. It throws the usual into strong relief, and subordinates the exceptional. It utilizes the knowledge of grammar already attained by the pupil."—Prof. B. J. WHEELER, of Cornell Univ., N.Y.

"I find the *Greek Accidence* a marvel of compactness. I am a thorough believer in this method of teaching Greek Grammar to beginners. No wonder Greek studies have to fight their way, when boys are set to learning long lists of exceptions at the outset. Your *Syntax* is just the thing that is wanted. I am not a disciple of parallelism as seen in some tables of comparison, where everything is sacrificed to a wooden uniformity; but I am in favour of parallel syntax when you naturally apply what Latin you know to what Greek you are learning to know. You have certainly hit the mean."—H. Weir Smyth, Ph.D., Professor of Greek in Bryn Mawr

College, Philadelphia, author of The Greek Dialects (Oxford, 1894).

"A most attractive book in form and appearance. The idea of teaching Greek forms by referring to the student's previous acquaintance with Latin is especially to be commended."—Prof. MARTIN L. D'OOGE, of the University of Michigan.

"Sonnenschein's Greek Syntax, like his Accidence, is excellently adapted for practical use: his treatment of the Cases, for example, is a model of clearness and perfection of form and matter: it is like a beautifully arranged garden on which the eye rests with satisfaction, and if one desires to examine all the marvellous growth of the language in detail, space and light are provided. The reader soon finds himself at home in it, and is delighted at the way in which one part fits into the other in this work of art."—Dr. F. MULLER (Berliner Philologische Wochenschrift; trans.).

"A distinct advance upon any British Greek Grammar, being thoroughly in accordance with the latest researches as to correct Attic forms, and with all well-ascertained philological facts which are likely to prove helpful to the learner."—Univ. Correspondent.

"Subordination of detail, clearness of outline, brevity and accuracy in rules—of these a surfeit is impossible, and they are well realized. In Syntax, induction has superseded deduction: a group of examples followed, not preceded, by the rule is an excellent inversion of the old system."—*Preparatory Schools Review*.

"Dr. Sandys' First Greek Reader and Writer will be found a most valuable addition to the series. Our examination enables us to say that the matter of this volume is most judiciously chosen and arranged, the difficulties carefully graduated, and the exercises much more interesting than is usual in such books. One reason for this interest is that a great number of the passages consist of striking selections from Dr. Sandys' own reading (skilfully simplified where necessary), both isolated sentences and consecutive passages. We can warmly recommend its accuracy, careful arrangement and admirable simplicity."—Educational Review.

"Carefully graduated."-Guardian.

"A distinct improvement on the usual style."-Univ. Corresp.

"A worthy companion to Prof. Sonnenschein's Greek Grammar.

-Public Schools Year Book.

"I have carefully examined Sandys' work and must pronounce it a model of industry, philological acuteness and didactic skill, deserving of our attention and imitation."—Dr. F. MÜLLER (Berl. Phil. Wochenschrift., transl.).

LATIN GRAMMAR.

"Mr. Sonnenschein's Latin Accidence is all that might be expected of so accomplished a scholar."—The late H. NETTLESHIP, Corpus Professor of Latin in the University of Oxford.

"Prof. Sonnenschein's Latin Grammar is a valuable book. The information is conveyed in language at once terse and lucid; good judgment has been shown in the selection of matter as well as in its presentment; and great care has been taken about the terminology—an important point."—J. S. Reid, Litt. D., Fellow and Tutor of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge.

"I consider Prof. Sonnenschein's Latin Grammar excellent, on account both of the lucidity of its arrangement, which makes it easy to learn, and of the soundness of its principles, which ensures that there is nothing to unlearn."—S. G. OWEN, M.A., Censor and Classical Tutor of Christ Church, Oxford.

"The whole book is characterised by admirable simplicity. . . . It would be difficult to imagine a more pleasant task for a teacher than to have an intelligent class before him, with this book in his hands."—Education.

"A student brought up upon the set of grammars to which this one belongs could not fail to have fundamental grammatical ideas very clearly and firmly fixed in his mind."—W. G. HALE, Head Professor of Latin in the University of Chicago (Classical Review).

"The best Latin Grammar I have seen."-J. MACLEOD, H.M.I.S.

"The First Latin Reader and Writer by Mr. Dix is the best of all the elementary books for teaching Latin with which I am acquainted."—The late Rev. R. H. Quick, M.A.

"May be safely recommended to those who appreciate the importance of not deferring translation till the system of grammar is mastered: it is simple, sound and practical."—Education.

"The Second Latin Reader and Writer makes a very favourable impression, both as a bit of teaching, and as a Latin grammatical work."—Guardian.

"The Third Latin Reader and Writer carries out the principle of this excellent series with remarkable skill. The whole book deserves praise for its variety, liveliness, and workable character."—Educ. Rev. "Admirably constructed."—Glasg. Herald.

"The selections in the Fourth Latin Reader and Writer (Livy Lessons) are good, the notes are useful, and the eighteen pages of 'exercises for retranslation,' are attractive in subject and style."—Guardian. "Eminently interesting."—Schl. Board Chron.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

"English appears to lend itself well to the general plan of the series. Both Accidence and Analysis and Syntax have been compiled with careful reference to the highest authorities, and arranged in a manner at once logical and attractive."—Education. ingly fresh and clear and sound."-Educational Times. "It is a real pleasure to be able to recommend this work heartily."-Private Schoolmaster. "In the English Examples and Exercises (Part I.) Miss Woods has put together a series of outline lessons and exercises in English Accidence. The definitions are terse and clear, and the examples, of which there are a great number. seem to be skilfully selected."-University Correspondent. "The collection of examples for analysis (Part II.), by Miss Cooper, will be a most effective instrument in the hands of any teacher of English." -Education. "The illustrative examples in the Steps to English Parsing and Analysis (Vol. I.), by the Misses Ramsay, are suitable and clear. . . . Many of the stories are intrinsically interesting and may render the associations of Grammar more pleasant than some children find them."-Schoolmaster. "Carefully graded to suit the pupil's progress."—Educ. Review. "An admirable collection of exercises constructed on principles the practice of which means the destruction of learning grammar by rote."-Glasgow Herald. "May do much to introduce more satisfactory methods for the early teaching of English."-Modern Languages. "Cannot fail to aid in achieving the chief end of education-the development of the learner's intelligence."-Literary World. class that had worked through this book would find Latin prose much easier than when taught in the ordinary way."-Preparatory Schools' Review. "A carefully designed and thoughtfully written manual, which can be honestly recommended."—The Teacher's Aid.

FRENCH GRAMMAR.

"Especial praise must be given to Prof. Moriarty's thoughtful and original book on French Accidence. It has the merit of being the first French Grammar for English use that puts the use of the 'Conditional' in its true light."—H. BRADLEY (Academy).

"Mr. Moriarty's application of the Parallel Grammar programme to French is carried out in a masterly fashion."—Journ. of Educ.

"We have tested the rules and index by every means known to us, and they have stood the test exceedingly well."—Guardian.

"Commends itself by the admirable clearness of every part; the best results may be confidently expected."—Glasgow Herald.

"The Preparatory French Course is a capital book for beginners. . . . The exercises form connected narratives—a decidedly good feature—and the grammatical facts selected are suited to the capacities of young learners."—Guardian.

"The lessons seem characterised by clearness of principle, careful

graduation of matter, and fulness of exercises.—Schoolmaster.

"The work of an able teacher."-Modern Languages.

"Cannot fail to be of the greatest utility."—Glasgow Herald.

"It is almost enough to say of this First French Reader and Writer that it is the last published volume of the Parallel Grammar Series; for Mr. Morich's name is sufficient guarantee for the soundness and thoroughness of the execution."—

Journal of Education.

"To say that it is the best with which we are acquainted would be less than fair to it, for it would imply a comparison, whereas it stands alone, and has the merit of introducing a system so natural, and so evidently the best, that one can only wonder that it has

never been worked out before."-Glasgow Herald.

"The plan [of basing exercises in writing upon the subject matter and vocabulary of the Reader] is one which cannot be too highly recommended. M. Barbier is an able exponent of the method (Second French Reader and Writer)."—Guardian.

"The Second French Writer consists of simple sentences founded on the Reader, a plan of which we have often expressed our

approval."—Journal of Education.

"The books contained in this series deserves a high place in the list of student's manuals, both as regards execution, general

get-up, and cost."—The Literary World.

"The somewhat complicated task of blending grammar, translation, and composition together has been ably performed by M. Barbier, whose little volume we warmly recommend as an excellent exponent of an intelligent system."—Glasgow Herald.

"The passages in the Third French Reader and Writer are skilfully selected to illustrate special points of Syntax explained in the Grammar belonging to this series."—Guardian.

"M. Barbé has performed his task in a very satisfactory way."—

Scholastic Globe.

"The French part of the volume contains a well-selected series of most interesting extracts from the best modern authors. The English extracts for translation into French are exceedingly skilful adaptations."—Glasgow Herald.

GERMAN GRAMMAR.

"Clear, precise and practical, and very inviting to the eye."— Journal of Education.

"Uniformly good."—Education.

"The German Syntax is an excellent and scholarly piece of work."—Guardian.

"Great care has evidently been bestowed on the Accidence."—The late Professor H. NETTLESHIP (Athenœum).

"Dr. Meyer ist mit seiner Arbeit aus der grossen Masse unverdaulicher deutscher Schulbücher für Engländer einen tüchtigen Schritt hervorgetreten."—Im Ausland.

"It would be difficult to give too high praise to the First German Reader and Writer as a book for young beginners. In method, arrangement, selection of pieces, and in clearness of print, it is just what an elementary Reader and exercise book should be. We know several teachers who are using it, and who entirely endorse our opinion."—Modern Language Monthly.

"An admirable bit of work, the pieces chosen being all very simple without being dull or foolish."—Journal of Education.

"Fulfils in almost every respect the conditions of a perfect class book for junior pupils in German."—Practical Teacher.

"Mr. Macgowan (in the Second German Reader and Writer) has done his part with the same thoroughness as Professor Sonnenschein."—Journal of Education.

"The plan of these Readers and Writers has our entire approval."

—Guardian.

"There can be no doubt whatever that it (retranslation) materially assists the learner, especially when it is practised in so clear and skilful a way as in this book."—Education.

"The Third German Reader and Writer seems as near perfection as such a compilation could well be. It is sure to be welcomed by teachers and pupils alike; for it will lessen the labour of both, without, in any sense, encouraging careless or slovenly work."—Glasgow Herald.

"Fully worthy to take a place in this admirable series."—
Modern Languages.

"The English-German Vocabulary is written on very sensible lines, and at once commends itself,"—Guardian.

"An additional advantage is that all the passages refer to matters of German history or legend, thus, in some degree, interesting the student in the history as well as the language of Germany." | Bookseller. "A well-designed course."—Scotsman.

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SPANISH GRAMMAR.

"These books follow the admirable plan laid down for this series by Professor E. A. Sonnenschein. They are thoroughly and carefully done, and will prove of the highest service."—Scotsman.

"Altogether it would be difficult to find two better books to put

into the hands of a learner."-Glasgow Herald.

"The well-known method of the series is faithfully adhered to throughout these works, which are likely to prove serviceable for private students as well as for schools."—Daily Chronicle.

"For the Spanish Reader and Writer we have nothing but praise."—Literary World.

DANO-NORWEGIAN READER.

"The prose pieces have been selected with much care and judgment, and the English version is both literal and accurate. . . . Altogether the book seems admirably fitted to fulfil its object, and may be safely recommended."—Guardian.

"English students of Danish and Norwegian will find their efforts greatly lightened by this book."—Liverpool Post.

"A good idea well carried out."—Educational Review.

WELSH GRAMMAR.

"To look for defects in the work of such a capable man as the author is a hopeless task. . . . The work is as perfect as any grammar can well be, and students of Welsh in our secondary schools and colleges will hail its appearance with sincere gratification."—Western Mail (Leading Article).

"Many thanks for the Welsh Grammar. . . . It seems very clear as well as concise."—D. B. Monro, M.A., Provost of Oriel

College, Oxford.

"Very many thanks for your Welsh Grammar. It seems to me to be most scholarly. It will give a great impetus to the scientific teaching and understanding of Welsh."—T. E. Ellis, M.P.

For list of the volumes see next page.

Owing to repeated requests from a large number of schools, the quality of the binding and get-up of the "Readers and Writers" have been improved, stiff boards being used instead of limp cloth. This has necessitated a slight increase in the price of some of the volumes, which are now sold at the prices quoted on next page.

LIST OF VOLUMES (1899). See note on prices, p. XV.

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